WHY DRINK ANOTHER THAN
P & O WHISKY
When you can get THAT at
Rs. 30 Per DOZEN.
OF ALL DEALERS IN THE WORLD.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 52,188—New Series. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, MARCH 4, 1901.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

Milkmaid BRAND Milk
LARGEST SALE in the WORLD.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY, 2 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1901.
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	9th Mar.
* PERSIA	8000	W. A. Wheler	16th "
M.L. INDIA	7911	W.D.G. Worcester	23rd "
* EGYPT	1918	G. L. Langborne	30th "
M.L. PERSIA	8000	W. A. Wheler	6th April
* CALEDONIA	7598	E. H. Gordon	13th "
M.L. EGYPT	7912	G. L. Langborne	20th "
* PENINSULAR	5267	T. Leigh	27th "
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	4th May
ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	11th "
M.D. PENINSULAR	5267	T. Leigh	18th "
ORIENTAL	5224	J. F. Jephson	25th "
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	1st June
PERSIA	8000	W. A. Wheler	8th "
M.L. ORIENTAL	5224	J. F. Jephson	15th "

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London, passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to Sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of Sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11 A.M., and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAY, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals sailing at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 26th February, 1901.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captains.	Tons.	To sail on
* MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	A. Bilaffer	4,706	15th Mar., 1901.
CLEOPATRA	R. Colledani	1,070	1st Apr., 1901.
IMPERATRIX	C. Bellen	4,149	1st May, 1901.

* Saloon fare to Trieste or Venice, Rs. 412-8.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600.	Rs. 397-8.	Rs. 165.

TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID AND FIUME.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail
MARIA TERESA	T. Rassevich	3,041	on or about 12th March 1901.
F. FERDINAND	A. Martinelich	6,043	in April 1901.
TRIESTE	A. Mais	0665	in May 1901.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 412-8	Rs. 165.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Available for 6 months	Rs. 1,956	Rs. 632-8.
Available for 12 months	" 1,166	" 687-8.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Passengers to VENICE transhp at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
MELPOMENE	C. Mateovich	2,968	23rd April 1901.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent.
Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street.

Bombay, 2nd March, 1901.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY.
SYDNEY	4,232	X	14th Mar., 1901.
ANNAM	6,208	Sellier	11th Apr., 1901.
OCEANIEN	4,249	Schmitz	9th May, 1901.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S. S. "OCEANIEN," 4,249 tons, Captain Schmitz, to sail on or about the 6th March, 1901.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to

C. RUINAT, Agent.

New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
(JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)

S.S. "YAMAGUCHI MARU," Captain T. MURAI, 3,321 tons, will sail for SINGAPORE, CHINA and JAPAN, on the 5th proximo.

For freight and passage apply to

T. KUSUMOTO,
Manager.

No. 23, Rampart Row, Bombay, 22nd February, 1901.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., Bombay.

GRINDLAY & Co.,
Calcutta,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSAGES booked without charge, and on favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING Car and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS AND MISSIONARIES booked at reduced rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and of Sailings by all Lines, sent FREE on Application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

London Agents, GRINDLAY & CO.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Limited,

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on FRIDAY, 8th March, at 2 p.m., or later on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR COAST AND KARACHI.

S. S. "AMRA," 535 tons, on TUESDAY, the 5th March, at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porbundar, and Cutch Mandvie, (weather permitting).

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "ASSYRIA," 1,495 tons, on THURSDAY, the 7th March, at 10 a.m., calling at Kurrachee Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Basreh, in the forezoing or any order (weather permitting).

FOR ADEN, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, AND LAMU.

S. S. "CANARA," 1,902 tons, on or about WEDNESDAY, the 20th March.

FOR KARACHI SEYCHELLES, KILINDINI AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "VADALA," 3,334 tons, on or about SATURDAY, the 16th March.

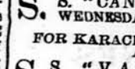
FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "PATNA," 1,820 tons, on or about WEDNESDAY, the 6th March.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 1st March, 1901.

KING, KING & Co.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.



PASSAGES engaged, and best available Berths secured, at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O., and all other Steamers, FREE OF CHARGE for COMMISSION.

LATEST LIST of SAILINGS, Fares, and full information furnished by return of post, on application.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.

EVERY ASSISTANCE rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
Calcutta.

HENRY S. KING & Co., London.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA or BRINDISI and VENICE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
S. S. Pco. BALDUINO	4,580	M. Saporiti	15th Mar. 1901
" R. RUBATTINO	4,580	O. Canepa	15th April 1901

BOMBAY TO VENICE DIRECT, CALLING AT ALEXANDRIA AND BRINDISI.

	Tons.	Captains
S.S. NILO	2851	27th March, 1901. A. Connzoperi
S.S. INDEPENDENT	2853	26th April, 1901. S. Anfosso

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	Single. Tickets, 4 months.	Return Tickets 6 months.	9 months.	12 months.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1st Class	605	907-8	968	1,028-8	1,100
2nd "	357-8	550	577-8	605	660
3rd "	165	..	..	—	—

Passengers have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice, or vice versa, and can break their journey at any port, resuming it by subsequent steamers of Bombay or other Weekly and Daily Local Lines.

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.

S. S. BERMUDA, Tons 3,000, from BOMBAY to HONGKONG, calling at Singapore, on the 17th March, 1901.

ITALIAN COLONIAL TRADING Co., Ld.,
C. BOGGIANO, Agent.

Elphinstone, Circlnk 15, Old Mercantile Bank Buildings.

A LUXURIOUS SHAVE—

"FLEUR DE LYS"

SHAVING STICKS. IN ELEGANT IVORINE CASES.

The Soap forms a lasting creamy lather and the case is a neat ornament for the dressing table. Rs. 1-4 each.

KEMP & Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN'S BAZAAR.

FOR SALE.

ONE ENGLISH-built C. Under-Spring BAROUCHE, by Hooper & Co., of London.

New Rubber-tyred BICYCLE WHEELS VICTORIA (English-built), SECOND-HAND LANDAUS, VICTORIAS, and BROUGHAMS by well-known makers.

CARRIAGE REPAIRS of every description will be executed with the prompt attention.

HOUSES FURNISHED with the latest styled neat Furniture.

FURNITURE of the latest designs FOR SALE and HIRE, and also made to order.

Apply to

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.,
GIRGAUM.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East. Contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Route to India and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India, revised from Office and Sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette," Office and at all Booksellers and Railway Terminus.

TREACHER & CO., LD.
IMPORTERS OF ALL KINDS OF
GENTLEMAN'S HOSIERY.
HATS AND HELMETS.
SHIRTS AND COLLARS.

THE NEWEST DESIGNS IN
SCARVES AND TIES.
ATHLETIC OUTFITS.
TABLE AND HOUSEHOLD LINEN

COMPLETE CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION.

BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

SMOKE ONLY LIVIERATO & CO.'S
HIGH CLASS EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES.

	Rs.	a.		Rs.	a.
General Kitchner per 100	4	0	India per 100	2	8
Sarah Bernhardt Gold Tipped "	4	0	Extra No. 1 "	2	4
Queen Olga extra " " "	4	0	Extra No, 2 Gold tipped "	2	0
Imperial "	4	0	Extra No. 2 "	1	12
Star "	3	0	Extra No. 3 "	1	8
Aromatic "	2	12	Extra, popular "	1	0
Queen Olga Gold tipped No. 1 "	2	8			

SPECIAL TERMS TO CLUBS, MESSES AND THE TRADE.

SOLD EVERYWHERE.

FRESH CONSIGNMENTS BY EVERY MAIL.

LIVIERATO & CO.,
75, APOLLO STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

CAKES:
WEDDING CAKES,
BIRTHDAY & CHRISTENING CAKES
OF MAGNIFICENT DESIGNS AND DECORATIONS AT REASONABLE PRICES.

CAKES:
SMALL CAKES, PASTRIES, CHOCOLETS, SWEETS, &c., &c.,
MANUFACTURED DAILY ON THE PREMISES BY COMPETENT EUROPEANS.

ICES.
DELICIOUS ICE CREAMS:
TWO KINDS DAILY.

ORDERS for the above respectfully solicited.

UP-COUNTRY ORDERS for Cakes, Confectioneries, Oilman's Stores, Wines, &c., receive the personal attention of the Proprietor.

FELICE CORNAGLIA,
83 and 85, MEDOWS STREET, and at
RAMPART ROAD, Opposite Watson's Hotel.
TELEPHONE NO. 42.

NOTICE TO SMOKERS
AND THE PUBLIC IN GENERAL.

MANY unscrupulous firms here and elsewhere import Cigarettes from Aden and OUT OF EGYPT OF A DECIDEDLY INFERIOR QUALITY and call them EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES in order to induce the public to believe that they are really from Egypt. The word EGYPTIAN is a misnomer.

Egypt does not produce any Tobacco, but all the tobacco is imported there from Turkey, the Cigarettes only being manufactured in Egypt (as its climate is most suitable) and hence called EGYPTIAN and by which name ALONE they have spread ALL OVER THE WORLD AS HIGH CLASS CIGARETTES.

The Egyptian Government having come to know of Cigarettes being manufactured OUT OF EGYPT and UNJUSTLY CALLED EGYPTIAN issued on first March 1894 an order to fix on all boxes of Cigarettes exported from Egypt a Government Stamp so as to distinguish them from those made in Egypt and THOSE MADE ELSEWHERE OF AN INFERIOR QUALITY. Smokers will please note that all the boxes of OUR CIGARETTES BEAR THE EGYPTIAN GOVERNMENT STAMPS and thus they need not entertain any apprehensions of their genuineness.

TH. VAFIADIS & CO.,
HEAD OFFICE AND FACTORY:—CAIRO (EGYPT).
BRANCHES:—CALCUTTA, RANGOON and LONDON.

AGENTS in all the principal Cities of Europe and in the Far East.

LOCAL DEPOT:—20, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

WANTED all to know that cure in most obstinate cases of HYDROCKLE and ASHTHMA guaranteed. Instant relief, perfect and final cure, absolutely harmless. No inconvenience. Thousands cured. Bottle Rs. 5 for each. DIABETES and ACIDITY speedily cured whatever be the state. Never return. Numerous stubborn cases successfully cured. Rs. 3 per bottle of each. PILES of all forms disappear magically by the use of our wonderful specific. No salve nor purge. Prompt and positive. Bottle Rs. 2. FEMALES' FRIEND—a safe and reliable remedy for all female disorders and irregularities. Rs 3. Correspondence held strictly private. Testimonials and Lists sent free. Apply to:—MANAGER, V. C. Works, Ram ghat, Bengal (India).

BONZOLINE BILLIARD BALLS,
As used by the Champion in all his matches.
Can be had from
John Roberts & Co.
BOMBAY.

CLEARANCE SALE.
UNPARALLELED OPPORTUNITY FOR CYCLISTS.

MESSRS. MARCKS & CO., LD., are offering FOR SALE the following "PREMIER" CYCLES at GREAT REDUCTIONS to clear their entire Stock.

GENTLEMEN'S

		List Cash Price. Rs.	Clearance Price. Rs.
5	Popular Premiers	250	187
1	Model "Premier" Road Racer.	267	200
9	Model "S" Premier Roadsters	270	208
1	Model "P" Premier Roadster	330	247
2	Model "O" Premier Road Racers.	330	247
3	Premier Path Racers	330	247
3	Premier "Kohinoor"	335	251
1	Polo-Premier	360	270
3	Premier "Royals"	360	270
4	Duplex Premiers	450	337

LADIES'

6	Kangaroo Premiers	235	176
5	Popular Premiers	265	200
6	Model "H" Premiers	270	208
3	Model "G" Premiers	335	251
8	Kohinoor Premiers	335	251
4	Royal Premiers	360	270

All machines fitted with the Latest Dunlop Tyres.
All machines are up to date.

MARCKS & CO., LIMITED,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

McDOWELL & CO.,
MADRAS.

HAVANA CIGARS.
TO MEET THE DEMAND WHICH WE BELIEVE EXISTS IN INDIA FOR
REAL HAVANA CIGARS.

We have arranged for the regular importation of the undermentioned BRANDS made of the
FINEST
HAVANA TOBACCO
Procurable, and are now in a position to offer them at the following Prices:—

"MULETA" Principes
4 3/8 inches. Rs. 19-12 per 100 in 50's.
Rs. 20-8 per 100 in 25's.

"COMPOSIA" Especiales
4 3/8 inches. Rs. 17-1 per 100 in 50's.

"COMPOSIA" Imperatrix
4 3-8 inches. Rs 22-1 per 100 in 25's.

"MULETA" Graciosos
3⅞ inches. Rs. 13-4 per 100 in 50's.
Rs. 14-2 per 100 in 25's.

ILLUSTRATED LEAFLET FREE ON APPLICATION.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,
MADRAS AND LONDON.

WHAT GIVES A RELISH TO YOUR DISHES?
OUR INDIAN CONDIMENTS.
(PEACOCK BRAND.)
DELICIOUS AND PALATABLE
CHUTNEYS, JAMS, JELLIES, CURRY STUFFS, PICKLES, PRESERVES, SAUCES, MUSTARD, ETC., ETC.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
RECOMMENDED TO
FAMILIES, HOTELS, MESSES, AND CLUBS.
PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

THE INDIAN CHUTNEY MFG. CO.,
36, CHURCH GATE ST., FORT, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BOMBAY PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

First CONCERT of the Season

On THURSDAY, MARCH 14th, at 9-30.

FULL CHORUS and ORCHESTRA.

PARTICULARS LATER.

Box Office at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.

"NEUBERG'S CHEROOTS."

NEW SHIPMENT OF

TRICHINOPOLY CIGARS & CHEROOTS.

Well rolled and well flavoured they bear off the palm,
They soothe leisure moments and anger disarm,
From the crown of your hat to the soles of your boots
You feel that there's virtue in Neuberg's Cheroots."

Respectful attention is requested to present Stocks which are simply *unapproachable* as regards QUALITY and CONDITION.

Parcels for Friends at Home made up on Shortest possible Notice.

SPECIAL REGARD FOR DUTIABLE WEIGHTS!!

FLOR DE JAVAS,

Not to be confounded with so-called JAVAS obtaining elsewhere. These are the ONLY ORIGINAL JAVAS.

FREE DRAUGHT,
SPLENDID CONDITION,
PUREST TOBACCO.

"TORPEDO SPECIALS,"
"PLANTERS,"
"GYMKHANAS,"
"KAISERS,"
"GOLCONDAS, BAHADURS,"
"U. S. REEDS,"

Aid all the present leading Indian Brands.

FOREIGN CIGARS.

"SPOTTED CABANAS,"

The Genuine Article. Very Choice.

REAL BURMAH CHEROOTS.

Direct from Burmah.
Very finest obtainable.

NEUBERG'S "CONDITIONERS" for the MONSOON,

Keeps Cigars, Cigarettes and Tobaccos in perfect condition.

J. NEUBERG,
51, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

A BOON TO MEN & WOMEN.

ATANK-NIGRAH PILLS.—A successful remedy, based on most advanced and modern researches in the Ayurved, or Native Medical Science, for nervous diseases and physical debility, premature exhaustion and loss to vital energy with other allied affections.

A Pamphlet, containing Testimonials from Europeans, will be sent free of charge on application.

To be had of

VAIDYA SHASTRI MANISHANKAR GOVINDJI,

Atank-Nigrah Pharmacy,
KALKADEVI ROAD BOMBAY.

R. SCOTT & CO., M. R. C. V. S.

VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES,
GIRGAUM.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses selected for Local and Up-country Constituents. Horses Shod on the most approved principles, under Personal Supervision.

Horses broken to single (Rs. 15), and double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15). Raw Walers Charged extra.

	Rs.
Horses standing at Livery, on Commission Sale or for treatment including Syce per mensem	35
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17
Examination and Certificate	10
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5

CRUSHED HORSE FOOD, best in the market, Present Price Rs. 5-8 per CWT. Delivered Free.

Special Mixtures, CRUSHED OATS, BRAN, etc. Supplied.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

NOTICE.

THE Finest DEVONSHIRE CIDER Exported to India is HARPER'S "DART" BRAND, Gold Capsule.

Per Case of 3 Dozen ..... Qts. Rs. 26 4
Do. of 5 Dozen ..... Pts. Rs. 33 12

AGENTS:

B. SMYTH & CO., LIMITED,
2, ESPLANADE, BOMBAY

THE PICK OF WHISKIES.

PRIVATE RESERVE.
SLATER'S V. O.
O. H. L. LIQUEUR.
COCKBURN'S GLEN ORME.
BURKE'S GLENLIVET.
LOCH RYAN.
BURKE'S * * * IRISH.

Of all Dealers, or of
ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co., LD., BOMBAY
SOLE AGENTS.

NOVELTY IN LIQUEURS.
CHERRY WHISKY.

IMPORTED FOR THE
FIRST TIME IN INDIA.

APPLY TO

CROFT, MODY & CO.,
SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA, BOMBAY.

SUPPLIERS BY THE BOTTLE.

DENISON & CO.,
HUMMUM STREET.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1, each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

PRETTY NECKLACES in delicate Chains, for wear close round throat. A number of patterns for selection. MARCKS & Co., Ld., Bombay & Poona.

CONDITION POWDER FOR HORSES. This Powder will be found to act quickly and satisfactorily in restoring Horses to good condition if from various causes they have not out of health and off their feed. Price per bottle, Rs. 2. Prepared by THOMSON and TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

ASQUITH & LORD, opposite Clock Tower.—NEW WANGHUI CANES. Burnt Ash, Olive Green, and Browns, Rs. 2 each, Silver Mounted Rs. 2-8 each. Choice Walking Sticks, New Handles, from Rs. 2-8 each. All New. Inspection invited.

100 RUPEES PRIZE.—Open to everybody, nothing to pay. Apply for terms to The SINGER MANUFACTURING Co., 5, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

WANTED FAMINE RELIEF OFFICERS, European or Native, to serve in Gujarat. Each would have to supervise village inspection and various relief operations in a given area. Qualifications required, not so much office training as activity, power to command obedience, integrity, intelligence and a human interest in the work. Pay from Rs. 100 to Rs. 300 according to qualifications. Applicants should state if they know the language.—Apply COMMISSIONER, N. D. Ahmedabad.

WANTED a QUALIFIED GOVERNESS able to Teach English and Guzerati up to Matriculation, Music lessons on Piano and Harmonium and well apt in embroidery as well as all sorts of tailoring works. Apply to RAO SAHEB VASSANJI TRICUMJI MULJI, J.P., Nanpan Sea Road, with testimonials and certificate of character, &c., stating terms. Mahomedans need not apply.

WANTED, a first class BROKER or SALESMAN, for iron generally on commission and fixed pay. Only well qualified and influential men need apply to "METALS," care of this paper.

FOR SALE. A brand new "EADIE" LADY'S CYCLE, best specification. Apply to MENESSE, & Co. Auctioneer, 35 Aumum Street.

ELECTROPLATE RESTORED, REPAIRS, Silver and Gold-plating of the highest class carried out by

THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC COMPANY,
9, Medow Street, Bombay.

TO LIBRARIES.—NOVELS of the latest Colonial Libraries' Series, slightly soiled, to be SOLD at 8 annas each. Apply "Q." care of "Bombay Gazette."

WE will SEND STAMPED PICTURE-POST-CARDS to any one who sends us gratis old Postage Stamps of every value for a CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL. Our best thanks in anticipation. DOCTOR EMILIE Von MAYERSBACH, PRESIDENT, VOLOSCA, ISTRIA, AUSTRIA.

TO LET.—Suitable for OFFICES or RESIDENTIAL QUARTERS for Europeans or Parsis, from April next, 4 Storied House, No. 139, Horaby Road, entirely open to West and South breezes, opposite Novelty Theatre. Apply to KANNY and Co., Watch Manufacturers, 40, Medows Street, Fort.

TO LET, at Matheran, a FURNISHED BUNGALOW. Apply to MUKHI KASSAMBHOY MOOSA, Manager to H. H. AGA KHAN'S Estate, Jail Road, Bombay.

TO STAMP COLLECTORS.—OLD ENGLISH STAMPS of various kinds, either in a lot or separately. Fivepenny, Sixpenny, Eightpenny, Ninepenny, One shilling, Two shilling, and others. What offers? Apply "STAMPS," Care of this paper.

THE only firm which REPAIRS Celestinas Aristons, Phoenix, Music boxes, etc., and keep in stock spare Repairing and Tuning Materials.—STEFFENAUER and Co., 5, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

MESSRS. OLIVER & Co.—Only Respectable and Trustworthy Servants, Clerks, Peons, &c., and Nurses, &c., of all denominations supplied. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Domestic Servants. Patronized by the Officers of the Services (Army and Navy), as well as the Leading Clubs and Hotels. Especially First Class Portuguese and Mahomedan Servants, for whom we guarantee and hold ourselves responsible. Highest reference given if required. Fee Rs. 2 each servant. No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay. N.B.—Beware of the so-called Registry Offices who work by assumed names.

WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT KINDS, Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOWFLAKE OIL 150°. sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., Messrs. Philips and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Currimbhai Hirji, at Rs. 5-10-2 per case, at Bombay; and by Mr. J. C. Bhut, at Rs. 5-11-2 per case, at Baodora.

FORMS of POWER OF ATTORNEY, Neatly printed, Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

SAVING of 12½ per cent. by becoming an annual Member of RAJA DEEN DAYAL and SONS, Bombay Art Photographic Saloon, for the year 1901, simply by paying Rs. 5. For Tickets and further particulars please apply to the MANAGER.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY.—Historical, Statistical and Descriptive. Contains valuable information. Revised and corrected up to date. Price Rs. 5, with postage 5-4. For sale at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly edition.—Issued on Wednesday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 8; Half-yearly Rs. 5; Quarterly Rs. 3 to Subscribers in Bombay Rs. 15 to the Mofussil.

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency business, 4, Trafalgar Building, Charing Cross, London.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders, &c Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per years, free of Postage, English Subscription, Rs. 12 per year including Postage.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to The Manager "Bombay Gazette," Steam Press.

FURNITURE.—Messrs. AHMED DEWJI and BROTHERS respectfully invite the Public to inspect their SHOW-ROOM in Chukla Street.

TAMARIND COUGH BALSAM.—A safe, speedy and efficacious remedy for Cough, Colds, Hoarseness, Bronchitis, &c., &c. Rs. 1 Per bottle. Prepared only by THOMSON & TAYLOR, CHEMISTS.—35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice. Engraving, Copper-plate Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates apply to SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

NOTES.

INDIAN LAND REVENUE,
FOR PRINCIPLE AND SCUND POLICY
BY
TODARMAL

Price Re. 1. Postage, half-anna.
To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Bombay

NEWSPAPER SUPPLY AGENCY,
15, BANK STREET.

THIS AGENCY SUPPLIES THE
BOMBAY DAILY PAPERS
FOR PERUSAL IN THE
MORNING AND NOON
AT MODERATE MONTHLY SUBSCRIPTION.
ALSO
HOME-PAPERS AND MAGAZINES.

Mofussil Residents are also supplied with Papers.
FOR TERMS APPLY TO
VINCENT AND COMPANY.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LARGE GARDEN.

On THURSDAY, the 7th inst., at 7 a. m. Messrs. BENNETT & Co are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Nepean Road, Malabar Hill, a large collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, consisting of anthuriums, begonias, crotons, lilies, gold ferns, Ceylon palms, tubs of roses and palms and pots of lilies, orchids, garden tools, &c., &c., the property of R. W. CAMPION, Esq.

The plants are on view.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE BUNGALOWS AND VACANT PIECES OF LAND AT KHANDALLA.

Under instructions from the Administratrix of the late Mr. Nowrojee Jewajee Batliwalla, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on WEDNESDAY, the 20th inst., at 4 p.m., at the rooms of the undersigned, sell by Public Auction in 6 lots one after another the following valuable landed properties:—

LOT NO. 1.

All that piece of parcel of Government land with the messuage tenement or dwelling house known as "Victoria Lodge" and other outhouses standing thereon situate in the village of Khandalla in the Taluka of Mawal in the District of Poona containing by admeasurement 5003 Square Yards or thereabouts being a portion of Survey Nos. 56 & 57 as registered in the Government Registry at Poona aforesaid and bounded on the EAST by the property of Shapoorjee Jiwajee, on the WEST by the property belonging to Bai Perozbai Jamsetjee on the NORTH by a common passage and beyond that by lots Nos 2 and 3 hereinafter mentioned and on the SOUTH partly by Government Forest land and partly by the property of the said Bai Perozbai Jamsetjee and which said premises are now and for some time past have been in the occupation of the Vendor and her tenants. The furniture and other things contained in the Bungalow and outhouses and the premises are not intended to be sold.

LOT NO. 2.

All that piece or parcel of Government land with the messuage tenement or dwelling house known as "Dina Villa" and other outhouses standing thereon situate in the village of Khandalla in the Taluka of Mawal in the District of Poona containing by admeasurement 10854 Square Yards or thereabouts being a portion of Survey Nos. 56 and 61 as registered in the Government Registry at Poona aforesaid and bounded on the EAST by a common passage and beyond that by Lot No. 3 hereinafter mentioned and on the WEST partly by a common passage and beyond that by the property of Bai Perozbai Jamsetjee and partly by the property of Bai Perozbai Jamsetjee, on the North by the property of Jeejeebhoy Jeewajee and on the SOUTH by a common passage and beyond that by Lot No. 1 hereinbefore mentioned which said premises are now and for some time past have been in the occupation of the Vendor and her tenants. The furniture and other things contained in the Bungalow and outhouses and the premises are not intended to be sold.

LOT NO. 3.

All that piece or parcel of Government vacant land situate in the village of Khandalla in the Taluka of Mawal in the District of Poona containing by admeasurement 8123 Square Yards or thereabouts being a portion of Survey Nos. 57, 60 and 61 as registered in the Government Registry at Poona aforesaid and bounded on the East by the property of Sapoorjee Jeewajee, on the West by a common passage and beyond that by Lot No. 2 hereinafter mentioned, on the North by a common passage and beyond that by the property of Manajee Rarojee Patelaand on the South by a common passage and beyond that by Lot No. 1 hereinbefore mentioned and which said premises are now and for some past have been in the possession of the vendor and her tenants.

LOT NO. 4.

All that piece or parcel of Government land situate on the East side of the public road opposite the Dharamsala in the village of Khandalla in the Taluka of Mawal in the District of Poona containing by admeasurement 309 square yards or thereabouts being a portion of Survey No.....as registered in the Government Registry at Poona aforesaid and bounded on the East by the property of Govindrao Sanarey and the old road, on the West by the Government Public Road, on the North by the house of Caltan Portuguese built on the land leased from the Trustees of the Sir Jamsetjee's Dharamsalla and on the South by the Government Public Road and which land is now and for some time past has been in the occupation of the Vendor and her tenants.

LOT NO. 5.

All that piece or parcel of Government vacant land situate on the Unri Doongar in the village of Khandalla in the Taluka of Mawal in the District of Poona containing by admeasurement 11 acres and 25 guntas or thereabouts being a portion of Survey No. 9 as registered in the Government Registry at Poona aforesaid and bounded on the East West and North by the Khandalla Forest Land and on the South by Government Forest land of village Kosrenda and which vacant land is now and for some time past has been in the occupation of the Vendor and her tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Wadia and Gandhy, Solicitors, for the vendor, or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 4th March 1901.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

Our usual Weekly sale will be held TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 5th inst. instead of on Monday, the 4th inst. the latter being a public holiday.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 5th inst. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by public Auction at their Rooms a quantity of grey, white, and coloured piece-goods, and the following:—

Furniture such as cupboards, tables, chairs, writing, dressing and wash-hand tables, cook and hat stands, wire cot, easy chairs, meat safe, mirror almira, two-light hanging lamps by Hicks, large size organ.

1 ebonized cottage piano by Delamere, in good order.
4 ½ lolins.
1 Model steam engine with dynamo and souldering lamp.

By order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Currimbhoy Jeewaji and Sons, ex Methley hail—
J-F-W. 2640—1 case crystal knobs and handles, brass drawer, plate, flush and pedestal, handles hooks, fasteners, &c.

On account and at the risk of Messrs. Nusserwanjee and Co., ex Gulf of Trinidad—
J-F-W, 3691—1 case cushion tyres, pedal blocks, and tyre cement.

AT 2 P.M.

Several new and second-hand bicycles by different makers.
1 Gents' saddle complete.
1 Light Victoria in good order.
1 Second-hand office seigram.
1 Glass-fronted double-seated brougham.
1 Strong built mail phaeton.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

SALE OF LEATHER AND FANCY GOODS.

On FRIDAY, the 8th inst at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Watson Building, Church Gate Street, Fort, the following, consisting of alboums, ladies' companions and work boxes, cigar stands, toilet boxes, plateware, carpets, Japanese curiosities, ready made suits, brief and Gladstone bags, portmanteau, dressing bags and cases, etc.

The property is on view.

On SUNDAY, the 10th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Morland Road, opposite the Byculla Club, near Elliot Road, the valuable French-polished, blackwood and teakwood, drawing-room, dining-room, bed-room and office room furniture, plateware, crockery and glassware, a sweet-toned cottage pianoforte by Soundy and Co., handsome strong-built vis-a-vis, sets of single harness, one Austrian sale, table and hanging lamps, carpets, books, cooking stove, &c., the property of Q. J. HOLDWAY, Esq., Superintendent of Police.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 4th March, 1901.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

WEEKLY SALE.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will, on WEDNESDAY, the 6th instant, sell by Public Auction at their Sale Rooms, at 2 p.m., the following:—

1 case, 92 pieces, each 40 yards embossed coating.
2 cases sample consignment of white grey, and coloured piece-goods, comprising muls, nainsook, jacconets, lawn, cambric sairing, scarf, dhotees, etc.

On account of the concerned—
2 cases 28 1-2 doz. fancy coloured folding fans.
1 case, 450 thousand glass beads.
40 American, silver, gold-fitted, nickel, and oxidised steel watches.
Another lot of fancy goods, comprising photo frames, albums, work boxes, table ornaments, musical boxes, etc.
Case lot about 30 pieces octagenal oblong and round marble, glass.
Case lot miscellaneous goods, comprising China mattings, tea-sets, umbrellas, pancls, etc.
10 pieces Brussels carpets of various designs, sizes 2 by 3 2 1-2 by 33, by 3½, 3 by 4, 2 1-4 by 1 1-2, 3 3-4 by 3 3-3 yards and 54 by 72.
40 pieces superior velvet door and carriage mats.
One lot velvet table covers, rugs, blankets, railway rugs, etc.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Bombay, 4th March, 1901. Auctioneers.

DOCTOR MENIST SPECTACLES.

REVISED PRICES.

	Gold. Rs.	Silver Rs.	Steel & Nickel Rs.
With Turnpin Side	50	28	16
With Single Temple	50	24	16
With Cur	50	24	16
Folders or Pince-Nez	50	24	16

SPECTACLES AND FOLDERS FITTED WITH MARCKS AND CO'S

Finest quality PEBBLES, at a REDUCTION of Rs. 5 on above Prices for Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 for Steel.

Our new "Movilete" Frame which has gained universal admiration

THROUGHOUT INDIA IS WORTH INSPECTING.

Our Celebrated Violet Tinted Sun Glare and Dust Glasses, strongly recommended by all the leading men.

Gold. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Nickel. Rs.	Steel. Rs.
60	25	12	5

NOTICE.

SPECIAL ATTENTION is given to all REPAIRS which has executed with the greatest precision and least possible delay. Quality's unsurpassing CARE-FULLY PREPARED.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE
PASTEUR GERM FILTER.

A Simple and Effective Precaution against Enteric (Typhoid) Fever, Cholera, Dysentery, and all Diseases communicated through Water.

THE PASTEUR FILTER.

M. PASTEUR states that he has authorized the association of his name with this Filter, invented and tested in his laboratory, because of his knowledge of its scientific and sanitary value; but that such association with any other filter is simply an abuse of his name, made without his authority and against his will.

SOLE AGENTS for INDIA:—HEATLY & GRESHAM, Ld., Engineers, CALCUTTA.

BOMBAY AGENTS:—H. S. SMITH & CO.,
BAKEHOUSE LANE.

THE GENERAL AGENCY.
FORT, BOMBAY.

SPECIALITIES.

BRANDIES.
LAURENT'S LIQUEUR, 50 Years old.
JULES ROBINS O. P.
COURVOISIERS
AUSTRALIAN
GILBEY'S UNIVERSAL.
THOS DUNKIN'S.
&c. &c. &c.

WHISKIES.
ANTIQUARY LIQUEUR.
WATSON'S CLUB.
GILBEY'S PROVOST.
" SPEY ROYAL.
DAWSON'S PERFECTION.
UAM VAR.
MATHER'S 3 Stars.
&c. &c. &c.

WINES.
SHERRY, PORT, MADEIRA
CHAMPAGNE, HOCK,
CLARET, BURGUNDY,
LIQUEURS.
FROM
THE WELL KNOWN SHIPPERS,
W & A GILBEY, J & C WHITE
HEIDSIECK & Co. E & F CANTORS
LO. SICARD, BRETON & HOARD,
&c. &c. &c.

BANKS.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:—CALCUTTA.

BRANCHES:—BOMBAY, KARACHI, LAHORE, LONDON, MADRAS, RANGOON AND RAWAL PINDEE.

SUB-BRANCHES:—MURREE, (April to October) and AMRITSAR.

DEPOSIT AGENCIES:—

Messrs. SINCLAIR MURRAY & Co.—Narayanguni.
Messrs. SCHROEDER SMIDT & Co.—Digha Ghat, Dinapur, Patna
Mr. GILBERT FINLAYSON—Sewan, Bankipore & Chapra.
H. FREDERICHSON, Esq.—Raj Nandgaon (Raipur, C. P).
Messrs. LALLAS GUNGARAM CHOONEELAL.—Mhow and Indore.
MOOCHOOL SHAH, Esq.—Poona.
MANIBHAI JEYSINGBHAI HATHEESING, Esq.—Ahmedabad.
Messrs. CHUNIBHAI DAYABHAI VAKILNAH & Co.—Surat
Messrs. JARDINE ROY & Co.,—Barisal.

CAPITAL PAID UP—Rs. 40,00,000.

RATES OF INTEREST allowed are as under—

STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for home remittances 4 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS:—

9 to 12 months, 5 per cent. per annum.
2 years at 5½ per cent. per annum.

The Bank will also at the Head Office or at any of the Branches in India, transfer sums for DEPOSIT in London, carrying interest from date of transfer in India.

Special Rates are given for SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS, which may be learnt on application.

Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received into the Bank's PRUDENTIAL FUND, bearing half-yearly compound interest at 5 per cent. per annum.

Cheques, Bills, Hundies and Currency Notes of any Circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above INTEREST DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS receive 3 per cent. per annum upon the daily balances.

Apply for RULES to HEAD OFFICE or BRANCHES.

By Order of the Board,
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Oriental Buildings Bombay, 1st May, 1900.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD,

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £330,000

HEAD OFFICE:
47 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Lahore, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Amritsar, Kandy, Newera Eliya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected,

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principle Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund	$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 30,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:

SIR THOMAS JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.,

LONDON COMMITTEE:

WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt).
G. H. NOBLE, Esq., 34 Inverness Terrace, Bayswater, W.
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq., (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.

SIR EWEN CAMERON, K.C.M.G., JOHN WALTER, Esq. } Managers.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES,

LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY, BANGKOK, BATAVIA, BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, COLOMBO, FOOCHOW, HAMBURG, HANKOW, HIOGO, ILOILO, LYONS, MANILA, NAGASAKI, NEW YORK, PEKING, PENANG, RANGOON, SAIGON, SANFRANCISCO, SINGAPORE, SOURABAYA, TIENTSIN, YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for 12 months at 4 per cent per annum and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, in the Australian Colonies, China and Japan.

W. H. THOMSON,
Agent.
67, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

BANKS.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£562,5000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£562,500

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England,
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, KURRACHEE, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH,
Manager.

21, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

BANK OF CALCUTTA, LIMITED.

CAPITAL.

Subscribed	Rs.	15,00,000
Reserve Fund	,,	11,00,000
Uncalled Capital	,,	5,00,000

DIRECTORS.

MR. D. YULE, Messrs. Andrew Yule & Co.
,, R. J. D. THOMAS, Messrs. J. Thomas & Co.
,, N. A. McLEOD, Messrs. McLeod & Co.
,, D. KING.

CREDITS granted on approved Security and every description of banking business transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and 2 per cent. per annum allowed on the daily balance.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at the following rates of interest:—

	Per cent. Per Annum.
For 2 Years	5½
,, 1 Year	5 ,,
,, 6 Months	4½ ,,
,, 3 Months	4 ,,

The Bank offers special facilities and advice to Constituents as to the purchase and sale of all Indian Securities, particularly the Shares and Debenture Stocks of Jute, Cotton, Tea, and Miscellaneous Industrial Concerns.

The Bank is prepared to guarantee the principle and interest of Debentures on its approved list on terms which may be ascertained on application. Absentee shareholders' and investors' interests carefully watched.

Orders executed on the London Stock Exchange through London Branch.

For further information apply to—

D. KING,
Agent.

Calcutta, 12th January, 1901.

LONDON BRANCH:
19, GREAT WINCHESTER STREET, E.C.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL... Yens 24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... ,, 18,000,000
RESERVE FUND..... ,, 8,130,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Tokio, Kobe, Nagasaki, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii, Shanghai, Hongkong, and Tieutsin.

BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK
The UNION BANK of LONDON, AND THE
PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.
BOMBAY BRANCH.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

Y. MATSUO,
Manager.

Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

WANTED.

MADRAS RAILWAY COMPANY.
ASSISTANT LOCOMOTIVE SUPERINTENDENT WANTED.

WANTED, for the Madras Railway about April next, an ASSISTANT LOCOMOTIVE SUPERINTENDENT, Second Grade. On a Salary of Rs. 550 to Rs. 650. The applicant must have had a thorough training as a Mechanical Engineer in an English Railway or other Workshop and must further have had experience in India of both Workshop and District Work and be competent to act as Works Manager or as District Locomotive Superintendent as required. The age of the applicant should not exceed 35. Applications should be sent to the Undersigned.

LOUIS S. MOSS,
Agent and Manager.

Madras, 14th February, 1901.

HORSE'S FOOD
At Rs. 5 per cwt.
GANGJI PADAMSEY,
Grain Merchant and Horses' Food Supplier in all parts of India.

CRUSHED FOOD, Gram, Barley, Oats, Bran, &c., Crushed or Uncrushed, can be had here at Moderate Prices. (Received large stock from Up-country.)

DANNA BUNDER, ARGYLE ROAD, No. 2,
BOMBAY.

NOTICES.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on MONDAY the 4th proximo, that day being a Public Holiday under the "Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881."

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 25th Feb, 1901.

BOMBAY HORSE AND DOG SHOW.

THE POSTPONED SHOW will be held on the 13th and 14th MARCH. FIRST ENTRY CLOSES on the 5th March. Final Entry, 8th March. Prospectus on application to

D. LINDSAY,
Honorary Secretary and Treasurer.

Old Secretariat, Bombay.

ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

THE HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING will be held at the CLUB HOUSE, on WEDNESDAY, the 6th March, 1901, at 5 P.M.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Issue of Rs. 20,00,000 6 % Preference Shares.

APPLICATIONS for the Shares are now being received and Registered at the Head Office, Branches, and Agencies. THE LIST of SHARES reserved for Shareholders being closed, a limited number is now available to the general public.

TERMS OF ISSUE.

Rs. 20 on application, Rs. 30 on allotment, and Rs 50 on 31st March, 1901.

Interest will be paid at the rate of 6 per cent. on all payments from date of Deposit to 31st of March 1901, from which date the Preference Shares will rank for Dividend.

Application Forms may be obtained at the Head Office or any of the Branches or Agencies.

By Order of the Board.
REG. MURRAY,
Chief Manager.

Calcutta, 31st December, 1900.

THOS. COOK AND SON,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

CURRENT and FIXED DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed.

LOANS and OVERDRAFTS granted against approved security.

DRAFTS issued. TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS effected. PERIODICAL REMITTANCES made.

STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold. INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected.

LIFE, FIRE, and ACCIDENT ASSURANCES effected and PREMIUMS paid.

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON, COLOMBO.

BANK OF BOMBAY.
SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

TO BE HAD IN SIMLA

ON MODERATE TERMS, well-furnished SUITES of apartments and Single Bed and Bath rooms.

In Glenarm Bonniemoon and Abergeldie Chambers. Cuisine allowed to be the best in Simla.

Apply to

MADAME WIGGENS, Manager.

SOUTHERN MARRATTA RAILWAY.

TENDERS for the SUPPLY of 100 tons of first class MOULMEIN or RANGOON TEAK are invited.

2. Forms of Tender and specification can be obtained at the office of the Undersigned on payment of a fee of one rupee each set.

3. Tenders in sealed covers superscribed", Tenders for Teak Timber" must reach the office of the Agent S. M. Railway, Dharwar, by the 20th March, 1901.

4. Each Tender must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 200, earnest money, in cash or Currency Notes.

5. The successful Tenderer will be required to furnish cash security equal to 5 per cent of the total value of the contract and also to execute a formal agreement with the Company within 10 days of the acceptance of his Tender; failing this, his deposit of Rs. 200 will be forfeited to the Company.

6. The deposits of unsuccessful tenderers will be returned.

7. The Company do not undertake to accept the lowest or any Tender.

W. SARGEAUNT.
for Loco & Carriage Superintendent.

Hubli, 26 February, 1901.

INSURANCES.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

TOTAL FUNDS AT 31ST DECEMBER, 1897.

£ 13,558,989 Stg.

LIFE

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, MARCH 2.

2 1-2 per cent. Consols ..... £ 97 7-16= ex div.
8 per cent. Rentes ..... £102 1-4=unchanged.
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan..... £108 1-2= 1-2
3 1-2 per cent. Govt. Securities ..... £ 93 1-2= plus 1-8
Bar Silver in London..... 28 3-16= unchanged.
Do at New York ..... 61 1-4= ,,
Exchange on London at Paris ... 25·22 1-2= —1
Do In New York ..... 4·87 3-8= —1-2
Discount Bank of England..... 4 p. c.= unchanged.
,, Short London Bills ..... 3 7-8 p. c.= ,,
,, Indian Bank Bills ..... 3 3-4 p. c.= 1-8 p. c.

SPECIE SHIPMENTS—

Silver to Bombay..... £90,000
,, Calcutta £120,000
Arrivals—Lorenso and Turbo.

EXCHANGE.

There has been little doing to-day beyond small purchases of telegraphic at 1s. 3 31-32d. and demand at 1s. 4d. the market closing extremely dull as under :—

Bank Telegraphic Transfer.....1s. 3 31-32d.
,, Demand .....1s. 4d.
3 Months' Sight Credits.....1s. 4 7-32d.
,, ,, Francs.....170 1-2d.
Shanghai, 30 days' sight.....200
Hongkong ,, ...147
Japan ,, ...148

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

The Market opened at Rs 95 for ready and Rs. 95-5 for next account and with only a limited business passing the forward rate declined two annas closing at Rs. 95-3.

Memo of Government Paper enfaced for London between the 15th and 21st February 1901 :—

At Calcutta ..... Rs. 1,69,100
At Bombay and Madras..... ,, 1,25,000
Balance as per last published Statement.....Rs. 21,92,52,934.
Rs. 21,93,47,034
Amount written off in the London Registers.....Rs. 4,37,500
Balance...Rs. 21,91,09,534

The following is the latest statement of the Department of Issue of Paper Currency, dated 22nd February, 1901 :—

	Rs.
Total amount of notes in circulation	27,98,02,710
Reserve in Silver Coin	5,24,42,245
,, ,, Gold Coin and Bullion.	10,98,36,755
,, ,, Silver held as security	1,72,23,764
,, ,, Government Securities	9,99,99,946

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

3 1-2 Per Cent. ready	94-14
1st April	95-3
Four Per Cent. Port Trust Bonds...	97 1-2
Four Per Cent. Port Trust Unguar'd	98 1-4
Five Per Cent, Municipal Tanas ...	113
Do. do. Sanitary..	111
Four Per Cent, Municipal	97

PRICES OF BULLION.

	Rs.
English Bar Gold	24-1
China Leaf	23-14
Pekin Bar Gold, Old.....	23-11
Do. New	23-9
Australian Bar Gold 100 touch	23-10
Bombay ,, ,, ...	23-12
English Sovereigns	15-1
Do. Dragons	15
Bar Silver 17 Batterness.....	75-4
Do. 17 1-2.....	75-6

STOCKS AND SHARES,

The market is quiet with few alterations in prices and little business doing.

FREIGHTS.

With more relets offering for Continental ports at 13s. 6d. the market is quiet.

COALS.

We hear of nothing doing and prices are unchanged.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

There is nothing fresh to report to-day with little or nothing doing.

London quotes yellow Guzerat Rapeseed, 41s. April-May buyers.

COTTON.

With the decline in rates on the other side our market is easier inclined to enter are by no means inclined to enter the market for the moment as sellers are pressing their stuff for sale with the inevitable result of lowering rates :—

F. G. M. G. Khandesh ..... Rs. 180—1, March.
F. G. Bengals..... ,, 164 ,,
Fine ,, ... ,, 174 ,,
Good M. G. Broach ..... ,, 219 ,,
Fine ,, ... ,, 230 ,,
Good Westerns..... ,, 202-1, April May
,, S. G. Dharwar ..... ,, 211. ,,

The Liverpool Cotton market closed easier. Surats were quiet. Manchester was quiet. Total sales 8,000 bales. Sold on speculation and for export 500 bales. Imports 8,000 bales. Spot 5 8-32 =—1-16. Egyptian Fair Brown 7 3-8. Arrivals closed easier.

Mar.	Mar.-Apl.	June-July.
5·9	5·8	5·4

IN NEW YORK—

Receipts at the Ports..... 19,000 bales.
Do last year ..... 19,000 ,,
Exports to Great Britain ..... 9,000 ,,
Exports to Continent ..... 19,000 ,,
Mid-Uplands..... 9 3-16 =—1-16
Futures, month of June 5·53 = about—15
Do. do, Sept..... 5·11 = about—10

The weekly returns of receipts and stocks are given below as usual :—

	1901. Bales.	1900. Bales.	1899. Bales.
Week's receipts at U S Ports ...	125,000	156,000	12',000
Total receipts since 1st Sept....	5,697,000	5,573,000	7,242,000
,, Stock at U S Ports	850,000	943,000	765,000
Stock at Interior Towns.....	610 000	458,000	438,000
stock at Liverpool	726,000	630,000	1,765,000

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Produce into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m. on Friday, the 1st March 1901 :—

Cotton	9,532	bales,
Wheat	2,016	cwts.
Linseed	5,205	,,
Rapeseed	1,550	,,
Gingellyseed.....	7,469	,,
Poppyseed.....	214	,,
Groundnuts	909	,,
Castorseed.....	8,066	,,
Rice	404	,,
Myrabollams	3,045	,,

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

A LIVERPOOL correspondent writing on 14th ultimo reviews their market as below :—During the past week, the markets on both sides of the Atlantic have been dull and dragging. Notwithstanding the many strong arguments which they advance in favour of a rise, the bull party are unable to infuse any new life into the dry bones of the market. In the absence of speculative support, prices gradually sagged about 4 to 6 points. The "come into sight" for this month is estimated at only 75,000 bales which compares with 847,000 bales last year. This has, however, caused no alarm, as the movements during February last year were exceptionally heavy. Many people think that the March movement will be considerably in excess of last year. Rarely in our recollections has the market been watching statistics so closely, but then rarely have supply and demand been so evenly balanced. A margin of a couple of hundred thousand bales may make all the difference between sufficiency and want. The present apathy may chiefly be ascribed to this attitude of doubt. Consumers in the meantime nearly everywhere appear to be economising as much as possible. Besides Lancashire spinners have found that they may make as much money by spinning finer counts, that a great many of them have gone on to finer qualities and use as cotton. The Oldham Mill shares market is easing off day after day, and low priced shares are almost unsaleable. Oldham folk are almost generally well informed about dividend respects, and the depression in that particular market may be taken as an additional sign that the prosperity in the Lancashire spinning trade is decidedly on the wane. The fulness in the American spinning trade continues, and even accentuated. The continent shows but few signs of life, and our neighbours who deal in life complain bitterly about the slackness of business. In orde to te-t the feeling on the continent, we made some enquiries in the leading spinning centres, asking whether their spinners were generally bullish or not. With the exception of three or four replies from France, Belgium, and Italy, all the answers received are in the negative. This leads us to think that the continent can neither have large stock of the raw material nor of yarns, otherwise the feeling would be more bullish. If the continental spinning trade has still to lay in large stocks of cotton, they may militate very much against a lower level of prices. Taking it all in all, it is conceded that generally the first decided movement after such a period of apathy, and inactivity has been in a downward direction A drop now may prepare the way for a decided improvement later on. Double options May June 24 points; double options June July 23 points; double options July August 30 points and double options August September 33 points.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 17m. Sun sets, 6h. 6m. High water, 10-57m., 11-23a. Low water, 4-51m., 4-40a.
Banks closed : Holee holidays.
Novelty Theatre : Students' Matinee. "The Merchant of Venice." 3 p.m. Performance by Miss Janet Waldorf's Company, "The Wrong Mr. Wright," 9 30 p.m.

MESSRS. ABDOOLALLY AHAMEDALLY & Co., hardware merchants, and general contractors, Nagdevi Road, are giving away to their friends a pretty picture almanack.

POSTAL NOTICES.—Mails for Singapore and Japan per extra s. s. Vauxhall, will be closed at the General Post Office at 4 P.M. to-morrow.—Mails for Singapore, China and Japan, per s. s. Jamaguch Maru will be closed at the General Post Office at 7 A.M., to-morrow.

DEATH OF A HIGH COURT PLEADER.—We regret to announce the death of Mr. Ardasir Dhunjibhoy Lalcaca, a pleader of the High Court, which took place at the house of his grandfather. Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, C. S. I., late Collector of Income Tax, at Pedder Road, Cumballa Hill, early yesterday morning.

CAUSING HURT.—At the Mazagon Police Court, on Saturday, Rama Sidoo, a cart-driver, was charged before Mr. W. Webb, with causing hurt to another cartdriver named Gopal Daji by twisting his wrist. On Friday last, complainant was driving his cart along the Mahim Road, when he came in contact with accused who had his cart at a stand still at an angle on the road, thus obstructing the thoroughfare. He asked the accused to move his cart to the side of the road, when the latter rushed up to him and twisted his wrist, causing a dislocation of the joint. The accused was fined Rs. 20.

LOCAL FELLOWS OF THE IMPERIAL INSTITUTE.—Through Mr. Shapoorjee Bomonji Billimoria, Principal of the Commercial Training Institution, the following six gentlemen have been elected Fellows of the Imperial Institute of London. The candidates were proposed for election by Sir Frederic A Abel, Bart, secretary of the institute of which our Most Gracious Majesty the King is the president. Mr. J M. Billimoria also rendered his assistance in the election of the Fellows, who are :—Mr. J. L. Correa, Mr. J. S. Banker, Mr. M. F. Mohu- vala, Mr. D. S. Cooper, Mr. J. P. Cama, Mr. S. P. Cama.

MEETING OF THE KOKNI MAHOMEDANS—Under an order made by the Hon. Mr. Justice Russell, dated 11th October 1900, Khan Bahadur Mahomed Hussein Hakim, Judge of the Small Causes Court, was appointed a Special Commissioner to ascertain the views of the Kokni Jamat of the Mahomedans, as to whether they should proceed with a reference to the Commissioner of the High Court, pursuant to an order of Mr. Justice Russell in suit No. 656 of 1891. Accordingly a meeting of the Kokni Jamat was held yesterday afternoon in the Hall of the Juma Musjid, near Crawford Market. Mr. Mahomed Hussein Hakim was in the chair. There were 42 votes for and 74 against the revival of the reference. The chairman intimated that he would make a report to the High Court about the number of votes, after which the meeting dispersed.

BRIBING A POLICE OFFICER.—Before Mr. W. Webb, Second Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, on Saturday, Liladhur Keshewji, a Hindu shop-keeper, was charged by Constable Hassan with offering him a bribe of Rs. 2. Mr. Kazi Kabiruddin, Barrister-at-law, defended the accused. It appears that on the night of the 4th ultimo accused went to Constable Hassan at the Mazagon Police Station and asked him to accompany him to his house and give "dum" (threat) to the landlord's Purdesee. He further informed the Police Officer that the Purdesee had been misbehaving himself with the wife of a tenant. The Constable refused to go with the accused, whereupon the latter offered him Rs. 2. The offer was refused and the man was taken into custody. The accused pleaded guilty to the charge and was sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 30 or in default to suffer fifteen days' rigorous imprisonment.

KIDNAPPING A GIRL.—At the Esplanade Police Court, on Saturday, before Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Mahomed Ismail, a Mahomedan, was placed in the dock on charges of kidnapping a Mahomedan girl, named Hajijabi, aged seven years, and removing silver ornaments from her person, valued at Rs. 85. The girl resided with her parents in a house at Bhendi Bazaar. On Thursday last she was playing on the verandah of her house, when accused offered her sweetmeats and tempted her to part with the ornaments she had on her person. The girl refused to do so, whereupon accused carried her away to some distance and removed the ornaments. The following day the accused was arrested by the Police, and the stolen ornaments were found to be in his possession. Accused was convicted, and, being an old offender, was sentenced to a collective term of three years' hard labour on both the counts.

FIRE NEAR THE CRAWFORD MARKET.—About 4 o'clock, yesterday morning a five broke out in a chawl belonging to the late Mr. Virjivendas Madhowdas and situated in Pinjari Lane, opposite the Crawford Markets. A portion of the building was destroyed about two months ago by catching fire from a conflagration which originated in an opposite building. The chawl was a one storey building, on the ground floor of which were shops of tailors dealing in pillows, mattresses and quilts. The upper floor was occupied by several tenants. The fire seemed to have originated in one of the rooms on the upper floor, at the rear of the building, through careless "bidee" smoking and the greater portion of what had been left by the former conflagration, was razed to the ground. The fire engines from Fort and Byculla soon repaired to the scene and put the fire out in about an hour after it had been discovered. The damage done to the property belonging to the tenants is estimated at Rs, 2,000. The loss sustained by the owner of the building has not been ascertained, but it is covered by insurance.

BELLARY PRESS COMPANY, LD.

The twenty-ninth ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the above Company was held on Saturday afternoon at its registered office, No. 24, Military Square Lane, Fort, Mr. Pallonji Cursetjee, Chairman of the board of directors, presiding. The following directors' report was taken as read :—

"Your directors beg to lay before you the audited accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1900. During the year 1891 bales were pressed by your factory and the result of the net earnings amount to Rs. 3,632-13-6; adding to this the amount of Rs. 1,819-5-10 brought over from last year's account, the available balance for disposal is Rs. 5,452-3-4, which your directors recommend to apportion as follows :— To payment of dividend on 107 shares at Rs. 20 per share Rs. 3,340-0-0; to equalization of dividend fund, Rs. 1,500-0-0; to carry forward to next year's account, Rs. 612-3-3; Total Rs. 5,452-3-4. Your directors regret to inform you that your Bellary factory took fire on the 5th May, 1900, when the press house, building and the machinery were destroyed by fire, and the loss incurred was duly recovered from the Underwriters. Your directors, on behalf of the shareholders and themselves, beg to tender thanks to Mr. R. P. Nanavaty, your agent at Bellary, for saving the other parts of your factory at great personal risk, and for the able and economical management of reconstructing the press house building, etc., which you are asked to confirm. Your factory, including your machinery and buildings, is insured against fire for Rs. 52,000. Mr. Pestonjee Manekjee Nanavaty retires from the board by rotation, but is eligible for re-election. Mr. Sowchand Jootha was unable to attend at any of the meetings convened by the Company during the first half-year, hence his office as a director has been vacated under section 93 of the Articles of Association of the Company. You have to appoint an auditor for the ensuing year and fix his remuneration."

On the motion of Dr. J. C. Merchant, seconded by Mr. Jutha Harakchund, the directors' report, together with the audited balance sheet for the year ending 31st December last, was adopted. A dividend of Rs. 20 per share was declared. The meeting tendered a vote of thanks to Mr. R. P. Nanavaty, the Company's Agent at Bellary, for his zealous and arduous efforts in saving, at great personal risk, parts of the factory from burning down during the fire and for the able and economic way in which he rebuilt the buildings and reconstructed the machinery destroyed by fire. The retiring director, Mr. Pestonji Manecki Nanavaty, was re-elected and Mr. Vassonji Nathoo was appointed an additional director of the Company. Mr. Varajdas Bhaidas was re-appointed auditor for the current year. The proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

THE "INDIAN TEXTILE JOURNAL" COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE fourth ordinary general meeting of the above company was held on the 27th ult., at the registered office, 27, Medows Street, Bombay, Mr. A. G. Christiansen, presiding. The following business was transacted—The directors' report, together with the audited balance sheet and profit and loss account for the year ended 31st December, 1900, was adopted. The appointment by the directors of Mr. William M. Bell in the place of Mr. Manockshah Jehangirshah Taleyarkhan, deceased, was confirmed. Messrs. John Wallace and William Bell were re-elected directors for the current year. Messrs. Cornforth and Mistri were appointed auditors of the company for the year, 1901, at a remuneration of Rs. 1,251.

HIGH COURT —APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE CANDY and the Hon Mr. JUSTICE WHITWORTH.)

MANUFACTURE OF COUNTERFEIT COIN.

EMPERATOR VS. HANMA CHIZAPPA AND FOUR OTHERS.

THIS was an appeal from a decision of Mr. E. M. Pratt, Sessions Judge of Sholapur-Bijapur, who, in October last, convicted the first four accused of counterfeiting current coins and being in possession of instruments and material for counterfeiting Queen's coins and sentenced Nos. 1, 2, and 4 to rigorous imprisonment for three years each, and No. 3 for six months. The fifth accused was convicted of possessing instruments and material for counterfeiting Queen's coins and was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for nine months.

The complainant Ameen was the Naik of a Punitive Police Post at the village of Isinapur. He got secret information on the 14th August last and went at 1 p. m, with two constables and a "panch" to the house of No. 1, who was a Sonar. He put the constables on guard outside, and on going inside with the "panch" found the first four accused engaged in the process of the manufacture of counterfeit coins. No. 1 was using a blow pipe at a furnace, and No. 2 was pouring molten metal into a rupee mould. No. 3 was weighing some alloy against a true rupee, and No. 4 was sitting by looking on. All the accused started up in confusion when the Naik and the "panch" came in. The naik made them leave the articles as they were and held a panchnama. Besides many articles such as would be used by goldsmiths habitually, namely, furnace, blow-pipes, hammer, tongs, needles, small chisel and file, there was the mould which No. 2 was filling. It consisted of two discs of baked black clay, enclosed in two iron rings, which had a clasp by means of which they could be fastened together. The half-made Queen's rupee, which was in the disc, was produced in court. There was also another counterfeit Queen's rupee lying near the anvil. This rupee had apparently been made in the mould, and this, the half-made rupee, and the true rupee on the scale were all of one year, 1890. The Sessions Judge had no doubt that the rupee in the scale had been used for the preparation of the impression in the mould. The counterfeit rupee was said by the Sonar to be of the same alloy as that which was found in the scale held by No. 3, and another ingot of the same alloy was found there. There was also some black earth of the same sort as that used for the mould, and a brass cup of honey, and three crucibles, and a packet of nitre. Mr. Pratt had no doubt these were all instruments for counterfeiting Queen's coins. The clay was made of the earth and honey filled into the two iron rings. A rupee would then be put inside the iron rings, clasped together and the whole baked hard. After cooling, the rings would be unclasped, the rupee removed, and the mould would then be ready for the preparation of counterfeit coins by pouring in the alloy, which would be melted with the help of the nitre in the crucibles. The Naik then proceeded to the house of Nos. 2 and 3, who were related to each other and lived together. A similar brass vessel of honey was found there, and also another counterfeit rupee and two failures, that is two false rupees which had not come out perfect from the mould, and to which the tail of metal formed by the orifice of the mould was still adhering. Another counterfeit rupee was found in the house of Nos. 4 and 5. A bundle with No. 5 was found to contain a pair of iron rings clasped together, some black earth, and a broken mould, apparently of an eight anna piece. The accused were convicted and sentenced as mentioned above.

Looking at all the circumstances of the case, their Lordships dismissed the appeals.

SIR JAMSETJEE ZEND MADRESSA.

PRIZE DISTRIBUTION.

A MEETING for the distribution of prizes and scholarships to the successful pupils attending the Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Zend Madressa, and to the boys and girls receiving instruction in the Zoroastrian Religion at the Sir Jamsetjee Parsee Benevolent Institution, was held on the premises of the latter institution on Saturday last, Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Bart., presiding. There was a large gathering of Parsee ladies and gentlemen on the occasion, and among them were Professor Jackson, the Rev. Mr. Abbott, and the French authoress, Miss Menant, who were loudly cheered as they entered and left the hall ; Messrs. Jamsetjee Cursetjee Jamsetjee, J. N. Tata, Hormusjee Eduljee Allbless, Khan Bahadur M. C. Murzban, C. I. E., Dr. Sohrab Nariman, Dastoor Darab Peshotun Sunjana, Shums-ul-Ulma J. J. Mody, Messrs. Sheriarjee Dadabhoy Bharucha, Jamsetjee Bomonjee Wadia, Rattonjee Dinshaw Paraikh, Khan Bahadur D K Chichgar, Messrs. Byramjee Nasarwanjee Serval, Eduljee Dorabjee Talati, Dosabhoy Dadabhoy Allbless, etc.

At the commencement of the proceedings, Shams-ul-Ulma, J. J. Mody, the zealous secretary of the Parsee Punchayet Trust funds, read reports on the work done by the Madressa during the last two years, as well as by the Sir Jamsetjee schools for instruction in the Zend-Avesta, both in Bombay and in the mofussil.

Several of the students read essays written by them on different subjects connected with Zoroastrianism. At the request of the Chairman, Professor Jackson distributed prizes to the successful students of the Madressa, and Miss Menant to the successful boys and girls of the religious classes of the Sir Jamsetjee Institution. The Chairman, in addressing the meeting, congratulated the head master, Dastoor Darab, and the teachers of the Madressa on the satisfactory work done by them, and the success which the Madressa had been achieving. The religious classes opened in connection with the Sir J. J. Benevolent Institutions were, he said, taught by forty-six teacher and the monthly expenses in maintaining them came to Rs. 5,000.

Mr. J. J. Mody then requested the Chairman to present to their distinguished visitors, Professor Jackson and Miss Menant, valuable sets of books which had been purchased from the income of the Sir Jamsetjee Translation Fund. Mr. Mody said the French were the first to make researches into the Zoroastrian literature, and they had done a great deal in elucidating matters connected with the Zoroastrian religion. Miss Menant had already published a work regarding the Parsees, and was preparing another for publication. Professor Jackson had likewise published several works on the Parsee religion, and was engaged in preparing another one.

The Chairman having made the presentation, Miss Menant and Professor Jackson acknowledged thanks. A little Parsee girl then invoked blessings upon the chairman and the meeting—not in her own language, the Gujerati, but in the Avesta language—and the proceedings closed with the customary compliment to the chairman, and with hearty cheers for Miss Menant and Professor Jackson.

SUICIDES IN BOMBAY.

AT Inquiry was held yesterday at Kandawady, Girgaum, by Mr. P. Byrne, the Coroner, on the body of Govindrao Bapoo, aged twenty-five years, a Hindu labourer, who had committed suicide by throwing himself from a window on the first storey of his house at Khandawady during delirium of plague. Three days ago deceased had fever and buboes in both his arm-pits. His brother and mother had also been attacked with plague, of which the former died on Saturday morning and the latter yesterday. On Saturday afternoon the woman Luximee, who had been attending the deceased, left the room and was going to the standpipe. While she was on the ground floor, she heard the noise of a fall and on going up into the room missed the deceased. She went to the rear of the house and saw deceased lying in the sweeper's gully immediately below a window. She raised an alarm when some neighbours came and they removed the plague-stricken man into the house. He was unconscious and bleeding from a wound on the head. The jury returned a verdict that deceased committed suicide by throwing himself out of a window, during delirium of plague—Another inquest was held by the Coroner, at Mazagon, on the body of Sonoo Babaji, a labourer, aged twenty-five years. For the last two months Sonoo had been suffering from asthma and cough, and often said he was tired of life. On Friday evening deceased was seated near a window, while his mother was sweeping the room at the other end. Suddenly the patent cried, "Mother, I am falling," and he deliberately jumped out of the window into the street, before his mother could prevent him from doing the rash act. When picked up from the street, Sonoo was unconscious and bleeding from a wound on the top of his head. He died shortly afterwards. A verdict of suicide in accordance with the above facts was recorded.

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Beware of Local Imitations.
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COOPERS HILL.

DEPUTATION TO LORD GEORGE HAMILTON.

AN influential deputation waited upon Loord George Hamilton at the India Office on Feb. 12, in order to present the following memorial, signed by 374 gentlemen, protesting against the sudden dismissal of seven of the teaching staff at Coopers Hill College :—

"The correspondence regarding Coopers Hill College which has been published in the "Times", of Jan 3, 1901, which includes Sir Horace Walpole's letter to Col. Ottley of Dec. 14, 1900, and Col. Ottley's letter of Dec. 17, 1900, has caused a painful shock to those engaged in higher education throughout the United Kingdom, and to all who are interested in the training of engineers.

"This correspondence relates to the sudden and arbitrary dismissal of able and distinguished scientific teachers who have been doing duty in the college for periods of from nine to 30 years, and the value of whose services is at the same time officially recognised.

"Such arbitary dismissal is likely to affect adversely the cause of scientific teaching in the United Kingdom. It cannot fail to injure the future of the college. During the correspondence which has ensued it has become apparent that the teaching staff have no voice in the educational policy of the college, and are not consulted when any change in the curriculum is contemplated. We wish to draw the attention of the Secretary of State to this unsatisfactory state of affairs, which must militate against the success of the college as an educational centre.

"The sudden dismissal is action of a kind which we were not prepared to expect in any institution under the control of the British Government; and we think that the seven members of the staff who are required to retire at three months' notice are justified in asking for the inquiry into the working of the college for which they have petitioned in their memorial of Dec. 27, 1900.

"We therefore desire to express our hope that the Secretary of State for India will see his way to grant their request, and to suspend proceedings until an adequate inquiry by competent persons shall have been held."

The deputation was introduced by Lord Kelvin; and there were present, with others, Lord Lister, Sir F. Bramwell, Lord Rayleigh, Sir H. Roscoe, Dr. G. J. Stoney, Sir William Crookes, Sir N. Lockyer, Professor Carey Foster, Professor Meldola, Sir F A Abel, Professor Le Neve Foster, Professor Everett, Professor Perry, and Dr. G. Johnston.

Lord Kelvin said he represented 374 signatures with respect to the seven dismissals from the Engineering College. He had received letters of apology from Sir Batty Tuke, who expressed the conviction that a great injustice had been done; from Sir Richard Jebb, who expressed the opinion that the dismissals were harsh and derogatory to science and deterrent to good men; from Dr. Milward, from Professor Oliver Lodge, who said the professors had been treated like pawns; Sir Douglas Fox wrote as an ex-governor of the college who had received no notice of this proposed "drastic change." Sir Douglas Fox said that certain changes had been suggested to the board of visitors, and among these the supersession of two out of the staff, but he was astonished to find seven men dismissed.

LORD GEORGE HAMILTON'S REPLY.

Lord George Hamilton said, in reply, that as soon as he read the memorial to which so many distinguished names had been appended, he felt it his duty to take the first opportunity of meeting those gentlemen who had expressed such an interest in the future welfare of the college.

He was under the impression that the memorial was based on certain suppositions, and, in listening to the speakers, it became clear to him that the great mass of the signatures had been attached under a misapprehension. Statements had been made which had the appearance of original discoveries. But the would venture to point out that the document was drawn up by a reversal of the methods by which its eminent supporters had reached the position which they had attained. He found no fault with the signatories for being misled. But the gentlemen affected by the changes made a very inconvenient choice. They had a perfect right to ask the India Office to reconsider the question or follow another procedure which might be more fully investigated. But they sent a memorial to him, and, before it was possible for him even to consider it they at once embarked upon a newspaper agitation. The result had been that every statement which appeared had been ex parte—by these gentlemen or their friends. He would therefore ask the gentlemen present to dismiss prepossessions and to put themselves into the position which the Council occupied with regard to Coopers Hill College. The college was established some 20 years ago in the face of considerable opposition, in the India Office itself and outside. It was felt by many that the Government was undertaking a difficult task, which was certain to impose a burden upon the revenues of India. But Col. Sir George Chesney persuaded the Duke of Argyll to establish the college. Sir G. Chesney was a man of indomitable energy and great ability. From the first the college had been a financial failure. The whole of the capital sunk had been a permanent charge, and until quite recently there was a considerable deficit. Col. Chesney retired after two years, and Sir Alexander Taylor became president, and held the office for 17 years. At the date of Sir A. Taylor's appointment he was Under Secretary, and he became Secretary of State in 1890. His predecessor had been so dissatisfied with the expenditure that he appointed a committee, which unanimously reported that the teaching and professorial staff was out of all proportion to the students. Shortly after he became Secretary of State he received serious warning from several of the visitors that the college was in an unsatisfactory state. Some of them desired to abolish it altogether; but he declined to entertain the idea, and preferred to reorganise. If the college had been abolished, every single professor and teacher would have been discharged. After Sir Alexander Taylor, Col. Pennycuick became president, and introduced some useful reforms. He retired on account of some difficulties between the staff and the visitors. To fill the vacancy he investigated the claims of all the candidates, and found that far the ablest candidate was Col. Ottley. During Col. Ottley's term of office he suggested various improvements, but difficulties arise whenever personal interests intervene. Col. Ottley acted with great caution, and at first made no changes Then, in accordance with instructions received, the president of the college drew up a full report of the work of the college, which contained certain suggestions, and was at once submitted to the visitors. He would here say a word about the personal composition of that body of gentlemen. The memorial asked for an adequate inquiry by competent persons. He was not going too far in saying that the inference to be drawn from this request was that the inquiry already made had been inadequate and by incompetent persons. The chairman was Sir Charles Scotte Crosthwaite, who sat near him, and had been Commissioner in Burma, Lieutenant-Governor of the North-West Provinces, had administered a large department of the Public Works Department, was a member of Council, had taken a great interest in the college, and was ex-president of the Institute of Civil Engineers. Then other members were Sir, William Preece; Sir Alexander Rendel, well known as a mechanical engineer, and a man of the widest experience; Col. Leonard, who rose to eminence in the Public Works Department; Col. Pearson, head of the Forest Deparment; and Sir Courtenay Ilbert, one of our highest authorities on all educational matters. There had been no change in Coopers Hill College which had not received the unanimous approval of all these gentlemen. It was unreasonable of Sir Douglas Fox to censure, as he had censured, the proceedings of a meeting at which he was not present. Col. Ottley's report gave an unsatisfactory account of the college. It showed that there had been a reduction of the standard in the entrance examination and also in the class of candidates; that the qualifying minimum of marks—40 per cent. of the total—was law; that the teachers were also examiners with no one from the outside. That was not a matter of trifles or things, the complaint was that the India Office had summarily dismissed half of the staff. He would give the particulars :—

1. Mr. Reilly was demonstrator in the mechanical laboratory. He received 150l. a year, and the engagement was terminable on a month's notice on either side. This gentleman received a gratuity of 75l. 2. Mr. Hurst was the accountant, and was now 75 years old; was not on the permanent staff and received 5l, a lecture, and was dismissed with a 50l. gratuity. 3. Coming to the professorial staff, he would express agreement with all that Lord Lister and others had said as to the consideration with which such gentlemen should be treated. But a line must be drawn, and personal interest must not be allowed to stand in the way of the students' interests. He could not concur with the argument of his old friend Dr. Stoney, which would virtually make officials irremovable, no matter what the terms of the agreement or the needs of the public service might be. The first of the professors he would mention was Professor MacLeod, whose salary was 600l., and who was a most distinguised man with a service of 31 years. He had come to the conclusion that there must be some further limitation of the time given to chemistry. Happily the question solved itself. Professor MacLeod was entitled to pension on the Civil Service scale, as during the present month the professor would attain the age of 60, and was therefore to receive a pension of 466l. and a gratuity of 135l. The Office had satisfied itself that the assistant was competent to give all necessary instruction. With respect to electricity, they had taken the opinion of Sir William Preece, and come to the conclusion that a demostrator was capable of giving all the necessary instruction. 4. Mr. Heath, assistant professor of engineering, had a record of 25 years' service, and came also on the Civil Service scale. His salary was 450l; his pension would be 273l., to which was added a gratuity of 135l.; Messrs. Hearson, Stocker and Shields were not under the Civil Service rules. The former, who had served 16 1-2 years, received a salary of 600l, and was granted a pension of 150l., to which was added a gratuity of 165l.; Mr. Stocker (physics) who had been 17 1-2 years at the college with a salary of 450l., was to get 127l. pension, and 125l. gratuity; and Mr. Shields, demonstrator of physics, after eight years' service at a salary 400l. was to receive a gratuity in lieu of pension of 52l. The India Office had secured the services of Dr. Brightmore, a high authority on engineering, and especially hydraulics, as an examiner, and the upshot would be that there would be an increase in the number of hours of work from 26 to 32; that the entrance examination would be raised; that electricity would be thoroughly taught and the engineering controlled by examiners from outside. He was sure that his hearers would realise the difficulties which in every department beset the educational reformer. Our methods in preparatory schools, as he had been recently reminded, were most unsatisfactory. This was not the fault of the schoolmasters but of the public schools and Universities. So it was with scientific learning, and no reform would be possible if personal interests were to stand in the way. No college was worthy of the name unless discipline and subordination were maintained, and the course taken by these gentlemen was most unfortunate, as was also the example given to the students who had written to the newspapers. He was determined—though anxious to treat with the utmost consideration those who thought themselves aggrieved—to maintain order and discipline. He should be sorry to leave that distinguished deputation under the impression that the India Office had been discourteous or harsh to these gentlemen. But they had entered into a contract which the Office had observed, but beyond that contract had no vested rights. The Government had acted, as they believed, in the interest of the country, and in reliance on the highest authorities whom they could consult. With respect to the curriculum of the college he should always be glad to give his best attention to any suggestions which the eminent persons present might, in their zeal for the college, be kind enough to make. He thanked them for the interest they had shown in the college, and sincerely hoped that, though Coopers Hill might continue to be a charge on the Indian revenue, the changes effected would conduce to its efficiency and usefulness.

Lord Kelvin thanked the Secretary of State for the patience and attention which he had accorded and for his reply to the deputation.

BOMBAY TECHNICAL INSTITUTE.

THE following are the Scholarships, Prizes and Gold Medal awarded by the Board to the Students who have gained the highest aggregate number of marks at the Examinations held in December 1900:—The Maharao Khengarji 1st Scholarship, value Rs. 105; John. L. D'Souza, 1st Session Engineering. The Maharao Khengarji 2nd Scholarship, Value Rs. 110; Vithal T. Pathak, 2nd Session Cotton. The Professor Henry Fawcett Scholarship, Value Rs. 60; Hormasji B. Dadyburjor, 1st Session Engineering. The Lord Reay Scholarship, Value Rs. 90; Framji B. Palkhiwalla, 1st Session Engineering. The Dwarkadas Vasanji, Scholarship, value Rs. 90; Dattatraya G. Apte, 2nd Session Engineering. The Nowrojee Furdoonjee 1st Scholarship, Value Rs. 45 C. S. Buchirajulu Naidu, 1st Session Cotton. The Nowrojee Furdoonjee 2nd Scolarship Value Rs. 90; Gangaram R. Rele, 2nd Session Cotton. The Ripon Prize, Value Rs. 45; Ardeshir D. Kapadia 1st Session Cotton. The Mechanical Drawing Prize Value Rs. 30; Devi Chand Mohindra, 2nd Session Kalkhooshroo P. Adriawarala, 2nd Session Engineering. The Varjdas Atmaram Prize, Value Rs. 24; Purushotam P. Nagpurkar, 2nd Session Engineering. The Nowrojee Furdoonjee (3) three Fee Prizes Value Rs. 35 each :—Chhotalal M. Contractor, 1st Session Cotton; Jagannath M. Bakre 1st Session Cotton; Arthur F. Hurst 1st Session Cotton. The Nowrojee Furdoonjee (2) two Fee Prizes, Value Rs. 35 each :—Shankarrao M. Dighe, 2nd Session Cotton; Gajanan G. Vyas, 2nd Session Cotton. The Lord Reay Gold Medal, Value about Rs. 80; Shankarrao S. Jaya, 3rd Session Engineering

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m. on Saturday, give the following results :—

Wards	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	12	7	12
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	17	15	59
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Famawady Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Khumbharwada	126	39	79
D Khetwady, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahalakshmi	19	19	38
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	6	39	77
F Parel, Sewri and Sion.....	11	10	27
G Mahim and Worli.....	7	8	18
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-

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THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1901 contains much new and valuable information brought up to date, and details the progress made in the City during recent years.

THE BOMBAY DIRECTORY

has been enlarged, verified, and carefully revised up to the day of going to Press. Special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

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In addition to recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay, the Guide gives a comprehensive account of the progress of the plague and the measures taken to combat it and also of the numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of the public buildings of the City including those which have been completed during the year.

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SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B I S N Co's s s Booldana, 2,143 tons, Captain H J Brooks, sailed on Saturday for Akyab in ballast.

THE s s Yarrowdale, 1,907 tons, Captain W Geddis, sailed on Saturday for Kobe and Yokohama with a general cargo.

THE Hansa Line s s Rudesheimer, 1,794 tons, Captain A Weihmann, sailed on Saturday for Hamburg via Karachi with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's s s Ula, 3,426 tons, Captain T A Collins, which arrived in harbour on Friday evening from Rangoon 20th February brought a general cargo.

THE Bombay and Persia S N Co's s s Henry Bolckow, 639 tons, Captain L Labott, arrived in harbour on Friday from Massowa 12th February in ballast.

THE s s Tolosa 1,209 stons, Captain F D Seaborne, arrived in harbour on Saturday evening, from Glasgow, 20th January, via Liverpool, with a general cargo.

THE Asiatic S N Co's s s Nawab, 2,011 tons, Captain J M Thomson, sailed on Saturday for Calcutta via coast ports with a general cargo and 53 deck passengers.

THE Bombay and Persia S N Co's s s Moshtari, 1,109 tons, Captain George Souter, sailed on Saturday for Port Natal, Cape Town, and Mauritius, with a general cargo and 300 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's s s Dumra, 762 tons, Captain E C Russell, sailed on Saturday for Karachi, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr P Snow, Mr and Mrs Brooks Mrs Brooks and infant, Mrs Williams, and 2 infants, Mr K A Renolds, Mr B Clarke and 50 deck.

THE B I S N Co's s s Kola, 497 tons, Captain J C Tice, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Karachi 28th February with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Major Stewart, Miss A Butcher, Miss D Moore, Mr Edwardes, Nurse Barker, Miss A Rice, Mr Ismail Khimjee, Mr Mohomed Jivraj and 46 deck.

THE Anchor Line s s Persia, 2,330 tons, Captain G Mitchell, sailed on Saturday, for Marseilles and Liverpool, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—For Marseilles—Mr H W Jackson and Miss H W Jackson. For London—Mr T C Campbell. Mrs T C Campbell and 2 children, Rev Lucas, Mrs Lucas and child and Miss Drummond. For Liverpool—Rev Eric Lewis, Mrs Eric Lewis and 2 children. For New York—Mr and Mrs G W Hawkes and Mrs Felt.

THE B I S N Co's s s Scidia, 2,050 tons, Captain T P Gruchy, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Calcutta, 31st January, via coast ports, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mrs J T Davis, Mr H S Aiman and 8 deck. During the voyage she encountered from Calcutta to Ceylon light variable winds and smooth sea, south coast of Ceylon strong easterly wind and moderate sea, and on Malabar coast light variable wind and smooth sea.

ARRIVAL OF THE CHINA AND AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

THE P and O Co's s s Coromandel, 2,783 tons, Captain F W Vibert, arrived in harbour yesterday from Shanghai, 12th February, via intermediate ports, with his Majesty's China and Australian mails a general cargo and the following passengers:—Lieut S B Combe, Mr D R Degaris, Mr J Wachot, Mr C K S Roe, Mr H Murray, Mr and Mrs Ponsonby, Mr Richard Ponsonby, Mr W G Barnett, Mrs Bell and child, Mr R P Billimoria, Mr P G Holmes, Lieut General Gore, Mrs Gore and 2 deck.

ARRIVALS.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
2	Persia s	Wheler	Aden, Feb 25
	Kola s	Pice	Karachi, Feb 28
	Tolosa s	Seaborne	Glasgow, Jan 20
3	Scindia s	Gruchy	Calcutta, Jan 31
	Coromandel s	Vibert	Shanghai, Feb 12

DEPARTURES.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
2	Persia s	Mitchell	Liverpool, &c
	India s	Worcester	Aden
	Dumra s	Russell	Karachi
	Aseya (Transport)	Browne	Southampton
	Moshtari s	Souter	Mauritius, &c
	Nawab s	Thomson	Calcutta, &c
	Yarrowdale s	Geddes	Kobe, &c
	Booldana s	Brooks	Akyab
3	Rudesheimer s	Weihmann	Hamburg

The following vessels entered for loading on Saturday:—
Steamer Persia, for London, &c.
" Valetta, for China, &c.

DAILY EXPORTS.—MARCH, 2.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Persia s—4 bales wool, Ralli Brothers.

FOR LONDON.

Arabia s—5 hogsheads pickles, D P Batha and Co; 38 bales skins, W and A Graham and Co.

Thorndale s—5 bales hemp, Kiddle Reeve and Co; 48 cwt peacock feathers, C Sorabjee; 15 bales hides Bundally Ismail; 73 cwt deer horns, J M Rahimoola; 76 bales skins, Kwart Latham and Co; 100 bales hemp, Hurjee Govindjee; 106 bales skins and hides, A M Abba; 31 bales skins and hides, Abdoola Tayab; 22 bales hides, D Balkrishna and Co; 11 bales skins, E Mooljee.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Woodbridge s—2,000 cwt rapeseed and 220 cwt mustardseed, Volkart Brothers; 4,052 cwt ground nuts, David Sassoon and Co; 2 bales hemp, Kiddie Reeve and Co; 1,250 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

FOR GENOA.

Woodbridge s—60 bales cotton, Forbes Forbes and Co; 100 bales cotton E Spinner and Co; 1,000 bales cotton and 15,000 cwt linseed, Ralli Brothers.

Trocas s—200 tons old iron, C Boggiano; 250 tons old iron, E Tajbhoy.

FOR ANTWERP.

Drachenfels s—10 bales cotton waste and 39 bales cotton fly, J A Begbie and Co; 200 bales hemp, I saac Wright and Co; 4,000 cwt castorseed, and 1198 cwt myrabolams, Ralli Brothers; 1,000 cwt gum, Kiddie Reeve and Co.

FOR BREMEN.

Rudesheimer s—220 cwt oil cake, Glade and Co.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.COLONEL E. FERRERS NICHOLSON, COMMANDING B V R.

Bombay, 4th March.

1. The Drills &c. for the week will be as follows:—
(1) Byculla School.—At 4-30 p.m. to-day (Monday) the 4th instant and Tuesday the 7th instant.
(2) Cathedral High School.—At 3-45 p.m. on Tuesdays and Thursdays
(3) Byculla Scottish School.—At 3-30 p.m. on Wednesday, the 6th instant.
(4) John Connon School.—At 3-30 p.m. on Friday the 8th instant.
(5) St. Mary's College—At 4-15 p.m. to-morrow (Tuesday) the 5th instant.
(6) F Coompany at St. Mary's College, Nesbit Road, Byculla, at 3-45 p.m. to-day (Monday) the 4th instant.
2. There will be Combined Company Drill and Recruits Drill at 5-15 p.m. on Wednesday the 6th instant, on the open space of ground in front of Head-quarters. Members who intend going up for the Proficiency Examination are requested to attend this drill.
3. The Battalion will Parade for a Field-day on Saturday next the 9th instant. Time and place will be notified hereafter.
4. The following Member having joined is taken on the strength of the Corps from this date and posted to D Company:—No 5023 Vol J D Simorns.

NOTICE.

It is notified for information that the Corps Rifle Meeting will take place at Cooria from the 11th to 16th March both days inclusive, Prospectus of which are with Officers Commanding Companies and may be obtained at Head-quarters. Entries should be made as early as possible to the Sergeant-Major at Head-quarters.

By Order,
P. H. ROGERS, Captain,
Adjutant B. V. R.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUTENANT-COLONEL LOUIS P. RUSSELL, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Camp Mahalukmi, 4th March,

1. Orderly Officer for to-day:—Lt Kermick.
Next for duty:—Lieut Bagshawe.
Orderly sergeant for to-day:—Sergt F D McAlpine.
Next for duty:—Sergt R B Lenahan.
2. There will be Gun Drill and Squad Drill to-day at 6-30 a.m. and 5-30 p.m. Dress—Drill order without Arms, putties not to be worn.

By Order,
H. A. H. PAYNE, Capt., for Capt. R. A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A.

BOMBAY JACKAL CLUB.

Prospectus of Point-to-Point Races & Jumping Competitions to be held near Andheri, on Thursday, 21st March.
Stewards:—Lieut W C Koe, R N; Messrs E E C Dalgliesh; J H Symington, M F H; J A Lord; T W Birkett; H E E Propter; R W Harter. Honorary Secretary—W Forbes Sicene.
Event No I—The Hunt Cup for Horses—A Point-to-Point Race. About 3 miles. Catch-weights—English and Australians, 12st 7lbs; Arabs and Country-breds, 10st 7lbs Owners up. Prize: A Cup presented by Mrs Reginald Gilbert.
Event No. II.—The Pony Hunt Cup.—A Point-to-Point Race for Ponies 14-1 hands and under. About 3 miles. Catch-weights—English and Australians 12st; Arabs and Country-breds, 10st 7lbs Allowance—Ponies 13-3 and under, 7lbs Owners up. Prize: A Cup.
Event No. III.—Open Point-to-Point Race for Horses.—About 3 miles. Catch-weights—English and Australians, 12st 7lbs; Arabs and Country-breds, 10st 7lbs Prize: A Cup. No race unless five starters.
Event No. IV.—Open Point-to-Point Race for Galloways and Ponies 14-1 hands and under.—About 3 miles. Catch-weights—English and Australians, 14-1 to carry 12st 3 Arabs and Country-breds, 14-1 to carry 10st 7lbs Weight for inches. Prize: A. Cup. No race unless five starters.
Event No V—Jumping Competition for Horses.
Event No VI—Jumping Competition for Galloways and Ponies 14-1 hands and under.

GENERAL CONDITIONS.

1. Events Nos 1 and 2 are open to Horses and Ponies which in the opinion of the Stewards, have been regularly hunted with the Bombay Hounds during the current season.
2. Events Nos 3 and 4 are open to Members of any recognised Club or Gymkhana. G R's only.
3. Entrance for each race Rs. 10, and Rs 2 each entry for the Jumping Competitions.
4. Entries close on Thursday, 15th March, at 4 p.m.
5. A second prize will be given for each race in which there are not less than five starters.
6. W. I. T. C. and Polo certificates will be accepted for 2nd, 4th, and 6th events. Arrangements for measuring ponies, not having such certificates, will be announced later.
7. Colours must be worn in all races.
8. All questions regarding the Races to be referred to the Stewards, whose decision will be final.

W. FORBES SKENE,
Honorary Secretary.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

BIRTH.

BUTLER—February 6, at Leamington, the wife of the late Lieut-Col J B R Butler, 6th Bombay Cavalry, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

BAYLIS—EMSLEY—February 9, at St Peter's Church, Southsea, H R Baylis (of P and O Steam Navigation Company's Service) to Agnes, daughter of W H Emsley.

DEATHS.

BENTON—At Polmont Bank, Polmont, Stirlingshire, Jane, wife of A H Benton, of H M Indian Civil Service (retired).
BRUCE—February 3, at Haslar Hospital, Gosport, Capt R D H Bruce, R N, commanding officer of H M S Galatea.
GREET—At Church Lane, Old Charlton, Sarah, widow of the late Capt W Greet, R N, aged 83.
HUDSON—February 8, at Nottingham Place, H C Hudson, Major Indian Medical Service, 16th Bengal Lancers, late senior medical officer, Port Blair, Andaman Islands, aged 42.
LUSHINGTON—February 7, Franklyn, late Madras Civil Service, died at Dunedin Weston, Bath, after a short illness, aged 80 year.
TOWNSEND—February 9, at Baring Crescent, Exeter, S C Townsend, Surgeon-General, C B, I M S, aged 74.

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

LALCACA—March 3, at 2 a.m., on Sunday, Pedder Road, Cumballa Hill, Mr. Ardeshir Dhunjisha Lalcaca, M.A., LL. B., Pleader, High Court, grandson of Mr. Dosabhai Framji Karaka, aged 25.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BADCOCK—February 12, at Fyzabad, the wife of G H Badcock, 7th Bengal Lancers, of a son.
LOCH—February 27, at Bareilly, the wife of Major H F Loch, 1st Bengal Infantry, of a son.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to the editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, MARCH 4, 1901.

THE TRAMWAYS CONCESSION.

THE Corporation have been subjected to a great deal of adverse criticism in regard to the Tramways Question, but after a careful study of the documents which have guided the Municipality in the decision they have come on to the matter, we think they are entitled to congratulation on the manner in which they have dealt with an important and difficult subject. Even those who are most disappointed that a firm locally well known have not been able to obtain the concession, must admit that, on the terms to which Mr. Bingham on behalf of the Pioneer Electric Light and Power Company has agreed, the Corporation have made a very good bargain. It is pointed out, on behalf of Messrs. Killick, Nixon and Co., that the best offer of all was that which they originally made and which gave the Corporation the option of taking possession of the undertaking at the end of 42 years, free of good-will. The difficulty which prevented the acceptance of that proposal was mainly in regard to the extent of the financial guarantee required by the Corporation. In this matter it is as well to remember that the Committee who have had charge of the negotiations have had the benefit of the advice of the Municipal Commissioner. Messrs. Killick, Nixon and Co. first offered security amounting to two and a half lakhs of rupees, which was ultimately raised to five lakhs. The Corporation had, in the meantime, received Mr. Bingham's offer, which included a full financial guarantee and Messrs. Killick, Nixon & Co. were asked if they were prepared to give a similar guarantee. The reply received was that the Principals for whom the local firm were acting stated that, provided the Committee would "undertake to recommend the acceptance" by the Corporation of their tender, which was then modified, they had "no doubt of being able to give the security required within one week." On the modification of the tender then made it appeared that during the periods on which the Corporation could purchase on payment of the good-will, or a portion of it, the two offers before the Committee were substantially the same, though Messrs. Killick, Nixon and Co. claim that their's was slightly more favourable to the City. But if the Corporation waited until the good-will were extinguished, that would take place under Mr. Bingham's offer in 58 years instead of 62 years, the term specified by Messrs. Killick Nixon, and Co. This left the advantage so far as the City is concerned on the side of the first named tender. The undertaking that the latter firm asked for in return for being prepared to give a full guarantee meant that the rival offer was to be rejected by the Committee. That was obviously not a course that they could rightly pursue. The Commissioner wrote that the Committee did not think they could give the undertaking required without rejecting the other tender, and that they were not prepared to do. With two offers before them, assuming they were of equal advantage to the City, the only proper course to adopt would be to submit both to the Corporation and place upon them the responsibility of definitely choosing between the tenders. The Council was, however spared the difficulty which they might have experienced in coming to a decision in such circumstances. Two days before the meeting of the Corporation at which the question had to be decided, Messrs. Killick, Nixon and Co. wrote that the negotiations for the required security were "practically completed" and they hoped to be able to inform the Committee definitely in time for the meeting of the Corporation that the security had been fully arranged for. They added: "We regret being unable to reply definitely to-day, but you will understand that negotiations involving a million of money cannot be settled in a day or two." On the other hand the Committee had before them the names of Mr. Bingham's guarantors for the full capital required for the purchase of the tramways and construction and equipment of the electric system. On the day of the meeting of the Council, instead of the letter stating that the security had been fully arranged the Corporation received from Messrs. Killick, Nixon and Co. the intimation that they withdrew their proposals.

The Committee had decided to recommend the acceptance of Mr. Bingham's tender and the withdrawal of the competing offer left the Corporation, having regard to the approach of the date when notice must be given to the present Company, no alternative but to accept the proposals before them. Mr. Bingham is no novice in electrical tramway enterprises and the first letter in which he submitted his offer was a complete tender covering every point incidental to preliminaries. Some of the terms were subsequently altered to the greater favour of the Municipality, and he has practically agreed to every stipulation of the Commissioner and the Committee designed to safeguard the interests of the City. Points of detail, on which his rivals were not prepared to bind themselves, he agreed to without hesitation, it may be because he has the advantage of knowing by experience precisely what is possible. The conditions of his tender provide that the construction and equipment of the electric trams are to be carried out under his superintendence and to his specifications. He undertakes substantially to commence the work of converting the present system to electric traction within twelve months from the date of obtaining possession, under a penalty of Rs. 15,000, and within three years the new system is to be ready for working. The rate of speed of the trams shall not exceed twelve miles an hour within the City; the cars shall commence running each day not later than 6-30 a.m. and shall continue, with not less than a ten minutes' service, to at least 11-30 p.m. So far as the present lines extend the fare will be a uniform one of one anna, though as to future extensions, it is agreed that the rate of fares should be such as may from time to time be approved by the Commissioner. The tramways may be used for goods as well as passenger traffic subject to restrictions by the Commissioner as to the carriage of dangerous articles or offensive matter and as to the hours at which the lines are to be used for goods traffic. The trams will be lighted at night by electricity and at certain points on the route eight arc lamps of 2,000 candle power each will be maintained by the Company. In regard to the concession to supply electricity for public and private lighting and for motor purposes Mr. Bingham undertakes to provide within three years plant sufficient to furnish current for 12,000 eight candle power lamps and to lay the requisite mains underground along the streets of the compulsory area to be agreed upon. Compared with rates at home the prices proposed to be charged for current are not excessive and it is apparent that there will early have to be an extension of plant to supply the demands for electric lighting after the initial undertaking has been established.

The maximum rate to be charged for electricity for all purposes is eight annas per Board of Trade unit with a minimum charge of twenty rupees per quarter. At home the average cost of electricity for private lighting is about five pence per unit; under the proposed concession in Bombay the charge will be six annas and, allowing for the greater cost of material and plant in India, that is not unreasonable. For public lighting it is proposed to charge three annas per unit and that too, considering the rates at which Municipalities at home have been able to light their thoroughfares with electricity appears very favourable. In reference to the actual transfer of the present tramway undertaking Mr. Bingham stipulates, that as the amount payable for good-will is referable to arbitration, the Corporation shall delegate to his Company the necessary powers to negotiate for the purchase and, failing agreement, the power to appoint arbitrators on behalf of and in the name of the Corporation. The conclusion to which the public must come on the whole subject is that the Municipal Committee have been most wisely cautious in dealing with this important question and have taken no risks. They might have made better terms to the extent that the Corporation could have been in the position at the end of forty-two years to have taken over the concern free of good-will, but the acceptance of that offer involved only a guarantee against loss amounting to five lakhs. There were members of the Committee who, desiring to give preference to a local firm, were prepared to accept that partial security, but the counsel to take no risks, if less heroic, was certainly wiser and ultimately it came to this that, in return for an extra period of sixteen years, the Corporation were to be secured against any possible contingency that might arise. While the Municipality, advised by the Commissioner, have, rightly, felt every step they have made in this matter, Mr. Bingham appears to have advanced heroically and with the confidence that is assured of success. He has a record of achievement in enterprises of this character and magnitude in England and the Colonies, and, although his name has not publicly appeared in connection with other projects in India, we believe that he stood behind the scheme by which a similar enterprise on the Eastern side was financially reorganised.

CAWNPORE INDUSTRIES.

THE main difficulty that the millowners and manufacturers of Cawnpore have to complain of is a scarcity of labour. The plague riots in April last had an unsettling influence on the mill operatives, but, according to Mr. A. McRobert, the Chairman of the Upper India Chamber of Commence, the work people have become too prosperous and independent. The moral for the employers is, of course, obvious. If, as Mr. McRobert says, in the enjoyment of high wages for years the people have become so well off that they can afford to take long holidays the natural remedy will occur to the mill owners. At present, the operatives hold the balance of power, but, says the President of the Upper India Chamber, "it is high time that the millowners came to an understanding on the question of labour." The independence of the Cawnpore mill hand exhibits itself in a desire for periods of rest and for change of work. In that, of course, he shows his wisdom as an individual though his love of liberty in this respect runs counter to the interests of the employers. Many of the workers having an "unsatiable craving for novelty" have at one time or another been employed in every mill and factory in Cawnpore; and to cope with the inconveniences of this trait it is proposed to institute a labour bureau. That institution would not be in the interest of the workers, for the good offices of the Chamber of Commerce might be invoked to control it and it "might ultimately develop so as to be run as part of the organisation of a separate millowners' association." It might act as a recruiting agency for the mills, but in the beginning it would stop the migration of operatives from one mill to another by requiring a discharge certificate before any applicant for work would be engaged. The proposal is interesting for it indicates that the factory system in India is developing along the most natural lines. The development has reached such a pitch in Cawnpore that the time which the mill hands occupy in going to and from the mills and their villages is begrudged and many of the factory owners are about to build villages for the workers within the municipal limits close to the centres of industry. It is hoped that this provision will constitute an encouragement to the flow of labour to Cawnpore. It is an ingenious scheme and it is surprising that the Bombay millowners have not made similar provision more extensively than they have. A return prepared by the City Improvement Trust some time since showed that comparatively little had been done by employers of labour in Bombay towards providing accomodation for their workpeople. Probably scarcity of labour is not felt so much by millowners in this city as in Cawnpore. For, though the scheme has an appearance of philanthropy, everybody knows precisely how it will work. It is not designed to benefit the operatives so much as it is intended to serve the interests of the masters; for once the people consent to occupy the new houses at the rents fixed by the owners, tenancy will be subject to employment at the mill. It is a double investment for the employer who has thus a firmer hold on the otherwise independent operative and secures a profitable return for the little capital he may expend on putting up the simple houses required by the native worker. In the address to the Chamber of Commerce in which he sketched this scheme Mr. McRobert also referred to the general state of industry in Cawnpore during the year. While the cotton mills suffered in common with those in Bombay in consequence of the high price of cotton and the glutted state of the market in China there was a boom in the leather trade. The volume of business in leather goods of all kinds easily forms a record, and the factories where this industry is carried on are still working under great pressure. This prosperous condition was mainly due to demands made owing to the wars in South Africa and China and the local manufacturers note with satisfaction that Cawnpore continues to grow in importance as the chief source in India of army supplies.

TEA COOLIES' WAGES.

THERE is perturbation among persons closely interested in the tea planting industry over some of the provisions of the Assam Labour Bill. That measure is essentially designed to improve the lot of the coolie imported into the tea gardens of Assam. It is mainly directed at certain malpractices and abuses associated with the system of recruiting labour for the gardens, and as these evils react upon the industry the planters are in cordial agreement with the Government in desiring their removal. But the Bill being designed to make the lot of the coolie materially better than it is, also proposes to raise his wages and at that the commercial community interested in tea growing are up in arms. To judge by the clamour which has been raised in Calcutta increased pay for the coolie means black ruin for the industry, and consequently no pay at all. Besides, declare the planters, no rise of the coolie's wage is necessary. He is much better off in the gardens than at home; compared with thirty years ago he in living in luxury, he has medical attendance free and possesses vegetable gardens, pigs and poultry and he has so much to live upon that he contributes a large amount to the excise revenue through consumption of liquor and annually remits large sums to his relatives at home. On the other hand Mr. H. J. S. Cotton, the Chief Commissioner of Assam, can see only conditions which produce a high rate of mortality among the contract coolies, and so far from finding general prosperity among them he declares that one of the causes of the heavy death rate is "that they do not always receive a living wage." In this matter the evidence of the planters, albeit it is emphatic, may not be the most convincing. Contract coolies at present receive a minimum wage for a completed daily task at the rate of Rs. 5 per month for males and Rs. 4 for females for the first three years. In the fourth year the rate of pay is Rs. 6 for males and Rs. 5 for females. The new Bill, which has undergone some revision in Select Committee, adheres to the present minimum wage for the first year, but provides that labourers physically unable to perform a full task shall during the first six months receive full wages for half a task, to enable them to gain strength. For the second and third years the wages are to be increased by eight annas per month and the present maximum of Rs. 6 for males and Rs. 5 for females in the fourth year is maintained. The number of labourers employed in Assam tea industry is about 400,000 and of these 134,000 are under contract. Although the proposed legislation refers only to contract coolies the planters contend that the increase of these wages will cause the time expired labourers to demand higher pay also. Of course it all means a serious additional charge on the industry, but it scarcely appears that even with the proposed increase the coolie will be living a life of unbridled luxury. Apparently, however, there is some fear that he will, for it is urged that already he is a serious competitor with the junior tea garden assistant in his demand upon the bazaars to furnish forth his table with "chickens, eggs, vegetables, etc." Although the minimum wage fixed by the Act may be considered low it is contended that the labourer is able to earn more by extra tasks. The tea industry is admittedly in a critical state, mainly, it would appear, owing to overproduction which has brought down prices. It is, further, threatened with additional taxation owing to the war; and a proposal to increase wages by legislative enactment is naturally received with alarm, as indeed it would be by any body of employers threatened in like manner. But after all that may be said on the side of the planters, the conditions of servitude under which the immigrant coolies labour in Assam are such that it is incumbent upon Government to remove any evils which suggest that a harsher term than "contract service" might be applied to the labourer's lot.

LAST week's famine returns show a decrease of 4,247 in Bombay, where 176,535 persons remain on the lists.

THERE were 6,309 deaths from plague last week, the main increase taking place in the affected districts in Bengal.

THE Indian Mines Bill will come up for disposal in the Viceroy's Legislative Council on the 20th instant—Budget day.

IT is authoritatively stated that Sir K. Sheshadri Iyer, Dewan of Mysore, is retiring from the post he has so ably held for many years.

GENERAL SIR ROBERT LOW, commanding the Bombay Forces, accompanied by Major Stanton, Assistant Military Secretary and Captain Baynes, left for Poona yesterday afternoon at two o'clock by the Poona mail train.

THE list of casualties in the action on the 16th ultimo in Jubaland relates only to the Indian troops engaged. It is clear from this that the East African Battalion must have had, a comparatively large number of casualties also, especially in killed.

THE business at the Supreme Legislative Council on Friday next is likely to be only formal. The report of the Select Committee on the Forest Act Amendment Bill will be presented. and the Central Provinces Civil Courts' Bill will be passed. Mr. Ananda Charlu will move for leave to have his Religious Endowments' Bill referred to a Select Committee. This has been hung up for the last two years.

BOMBAY HUNT.

WE mustered quite a large field yesterday morning at Sahar hill, forty-five turning up, including five ladies. There was a regular Scotch mist which quite drenched us through riding to the meet. Owing to the denseness of the fog it was impossible to see more than a hundred yards in front of us, we, therefore, were obliged to wait till the sun began to rise and disperse the mist before we could start riding. With such a heavy dew falling, our hopes rose high, expecting a good scent, but unfortunately we had one of the poorest mornings we have had this season. We drew the covert at the foot of Sahar hill, and soon were on the line of a jack. When he broke from cover, he raced towards the pipe line, and past where the second horses were standing, skirted to the right of Sahar village, and made for some gardens. Hounds hunted him through these and round Kaleena tank. Going twice through the gardens, and round the tank, he at last made for Kaleena hill. After that there is really nothing to record. For the best part of an hour we chased him up the hill on one side, and down the other, and through the cultivations, all round Kaleena; and once more up the hill, and round and round. We eventually lost him in the village. The leading hounds were almost snapping at his brush, when he suddenly disappeared, whether aground or into one of the huts, we could not discover. All scent had given out, and hounds had been running to view the latter part. It was an exceedingly hot and steamy morning, and hounds were getting distressed, so the Master decided not to venture on a second run. We wended our way back to the Jackal Club, feeling very disappointed with the poor sport we had had. Our quarry was a fine big fellow, and it was a pity he could not be induced to make for his point, and so have given us a good run, especially as we can only look forward to two more meets. We were all pleased to see Stacey in the saddle again after his bad fall. Let us hope we shall have better sport on Thursday and a good straight jack.

JORROCKS.

LADY NORTHCOTE AND THE GOCULDAS TEJPAL CHARITIES.

HER EXCELLENCY LADY NORTHCOTE visited the G. T. Girls' School, Hornby Road, on Thursday evening. Her Excellency was received by Mr. Goverdhandas Gocouldas Tejpal and Mr. Bhaishankar Nanabhai and a few other gentlemen connected with the G. T. Charities. Her Ladyship went over the different classes and was pleased to take her seat in the Hall of the School where some of the girls assembled to give her an exhibition of the "Garbis," native singing and Action songs. Her Excellency was highly pleased with the performances, especially the "Garbis." She then examined the needle-work prepared by the girls and expressed her satisfaction at these useful arts being so successfully taught to the girls.

THE VICTORIA MEMORIAL FUND.

AMONG recent contribution to the "Queen Victoria Memorial Fund" are one lakh from the Maharaja of Vizagapatam; Rs. 12,000 from Wasif Ali Mirza Bahadur, eldest son of the Nawab of Murshidabad; Rs. 3,000 from Raja Mohima Runjan Roy Chowdhuri of Rungpur. The Zamorin of Calicut, Syud Nawab Ali Chowdhry of Mymensingh, Raja Narendro Lall Khan of Marajol, and Baboo Hem Chunder Gosain of Serampore have subscribed Rs. 1,000 each. A collection among some members of the European staff of Messrs. Jardine Skinner, and Co. has produced Rs. 128, and from the same source in the office of Messrs. Balmer Lawrie, and Co, the sum of Rs. 115 has been received. We would remind our readers that subscriptions may be paid to the Bank of Bengal. We shall also be happy to receive and acknowledge any sums sent to us for the Fund.

An active canvas on behalf of the "Queen Victoria Memorial Fund" is being undertaken throughout Calcutta and neighbourhood. About 220 collection books are circulating among different classes of the community, public offices, &c., and many thousands of letters in English and Bengalee have been posted over the country, opportunity to subscribe will be offered to all, but should any feel aggrieved at not having received a special invitation in this it would be well to bear in mind the difficulty which the Executive Committee have in reaching everyone simultaneously. It would greatly assist the work of the committee if subscriptions were sent to the office of the Fund at the Royal Exchange or to the Bank of Bengal. Kumars Sate Prasad Garga and Gopal P. Garga (nephews of the late Rajah Jyoli Prasad Garga, Maisadol), have jointly subscribed Rs. 5,000 to the Fund. Messrs. Octavius Steel & Co., and Messrs. Hoare Miller & Co. heve promised Rs. 1,500 and 1,000 respectively, and a collection among the European staff of Messrs. Ewing & Co. has produced Rs. 209. The Chief Justice of Madras has sent Rs. 500.

THE WALDORF CO.

TO-NIGHT'S PERFORMANCE.

"The Wrong Mr. Wright," the selection for this evening at the Novelty Theatre is an intensely funny comedy, and is from the pen of the same playwright as the writer of "What Happened to Jones," "Why Smith left Home," &c., viz., Charles Broadhurst. The play had an exceptional run in London. The plot is shortly as follows:—A wealthy merchant of San Francisco has been robbed, through forgery, by his cashier. The matter having been put into the hands of the police, a female detective is sent to the place where the cashier is supposed to be, in order to entrap him with her wiles and effect his arrest. The merchant, however, thinks he can do the business better himself, so he also starts off, and by a coincidence he puts up at the hotel where the cashier is supposed to be, assuming for his purpose the name of "Wright," the very name that the cashier has chosen. The girl detective suspects "Mr. Wright" (the merchant) of being the defaulting cashier, makes love to him, and obtains what she thinks is damning evidence, which at one time she is actually sitting on whilst he is making love to her. Of course everything turns out all right, and equally, of course, there are a lot of women and other complications in the play, which is both cleverly and amusingly constructed. The comedy is new, having only first seen the light at the end of 1899, and is sure to catch on in Bombay. This afternoon the matinee of "The Merchant of Venice" will be given, and to-morrow is announced as the last day of the occupancy of the Novelty by the Company.

THE WATER SUPPLY.

The damage to the sansa duct has been made good and water is being gradually admitted into the City mains. It is hoped that the usual full supply will be given in a day or two.

THERE is apparently a good market for dynamite in native India, writes the "Pioneer," though for what purpose this explosive is secretly bought it is hard to say. A certain amount goes to the poachers in rivers who do so much mischief by destroying fish wholesale, but the demand in this direction must after all be limited. It may be that dynamite is carried across the North-West frontier, though so far the tribesmen have not startled us by blowing up any posts. One notorious freebooter in the Shinwari country sent word into Landi Kotal that he had "started with dynamite," but he never put in an appearance in the Khyber. The fact remains that the explosive commands a ready sale somewhere, otherwise the thefts of it would not be so common. At the last meeting of the Indian Mining Association in Calcutta the subject of these thefts came up for consideration. It was stated that robberies of dynamite from colliery magazines were of frequent occurrence, and that they had been very numerous during the past three months. The police had failed to detect the thieves or to devise any efficient measures for protecting the magazines. The Inspector-General of Police is to be interviewed, and it is to be hoped that the thefts will be put a stop to. Certainly the Government cannot view with equanimity any illicit traffic in dynamite.

TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

DE WET HARD PRESSED.

LONDON, MARCH 2.

Lord Kitchener wires that DeWet has been forced over the Orange River and 200 prisoners have been taken.

The capture of stragglers continues.

REVERSE TO KITCHENER'S SCOUTS.

Eighty of Kitchener's scouts have surrendered to a superior force of the enemy after losing twenty men.

ENCOUNTER WITH A BOER FORCE.

MARCH 3.

A large patrol from Ficksburg has encountered a Boer Commando and captured a large quantity of their cattle.

The British had eight wounded.

THE ARMY ESTIMATES.

LONDON, MARCH 2.

The Army Estimates for the coming year amount to £87,915,000, including £58,230,000 for war services.

The total force is 450,000 men as against 420,000. A memoradum issued states that 220,000 form the permanent establishment, the balance being temporary additions due to the war in South Africa and China.

The permanent additions to the Army include the formation of garrison battalions in the Mediterranean.

The reorganisation of the Medical Service is provided for and a new system of clothing throughout the Army.

LATER.

The Army estimates include provision for two additional Indian native battalions for service in Singapore and Hongkong.

The accompanying memorandum assumes that the maintenance of the forces in South Africa will be at full strength for the first four months of the financial year and a gradual reduction thereafter.

SOLDIERS' RE-ENLISTMENT.

A royal Warrant has been issued facilitating the re-enlistment of ex-soldiers of good character.

THE KING'S MOVEMENTS.

His Majesty the King has left Cronberg on his return to England.

THE CANADIAN PARLIAMENT.

The Canadian Commons have adopted, by 125 against, 19 votes a resolution favouring the removal of references to Catholic tenets from the Coronation oath. The Premier and the opposition leader supported the resolution.

FRANCE AND GERMANY.

Prince Radolin, the new German Ambassador in Paris, has presented his credentials to President Loubet and in doing so emphasized that his mission was to knit yet closer the good relations between France and Germany.

President Loubet replied with equally cordial expressions.

COUNTY COUNCIL ELECTIONS.

LONDON, MARCH 3.

The London County Council Elections in which the Conservative political organization has been employed in favour of the Moderates have resulted in the Progressives winning fourteen seats.

THE MAIDSTONE ELECTION.

In the election at Maidstone, caused by the unseating of Mr. Barker, Sir Francis Evans, the Radical candidate polled 2,375 votes against Mr. Milvain who polled 2,182.

THE POPES BIRTHDAY.

The Pope has received the Cardinals and Prelates on the occasion of his ninety-first birthday. His Holiness spoke at some length of the difficulties constantly hampering the activity of the Church which he said only thought of the good of humanity.

THE COOPER'S HILL BLUE BOOK.

In the Blue Book with regard to Cooper's Hill College it is mentioned that pensions have been given to those teachers who were dismissed.

THE BHURTPORE IMPERIAL SERVICE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, FEB. 3.

Four Companies of the Bhurtpore Imperial Service troops, consisting of ten Officers and 430 Non-Commissioned Officer's and men, under the command of Lieut.-Colonel Makandsing, arrived in Poona this afternoon from Ajmere for garrison duties, owing to the 28th Pioneers and 16th Bombay Infantry having left the station.

The Bhurtpore troops are at present stationed at Kirkee in lieu of the 28th Pioneers.

The regiment is made up of Jats, Rajputs, Mahemedans and Brahmins, and is under the command of its own officers, with two British officers who are attached to the men and are well sat up.

DEATH OF MR. PRABHASHANKER GOWRISHANKER.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

BHAWNAGAR, MARCH 1.

Mr. Prabhashanker Gowrishanker, the youngest son of the late Dewan Gowrishanker Udayshanker, C. S. I., and brother to Azam Vajishanker, the present Dewan, died on Monday last, at his residence at Gowrishanker Vatica, at the age of 57. He was under the treatment of Dr. Burjorji, and the well-known Vaidya Raja Prabhuram Jivanram of Bombay. His demise has elicited sorrow and sympathy from all classes of people. He was one of the principal partners of the firm who advanced the loan of thirty lakhs to the Bhavnagar State and held high posts as Vahivatdar and Superintendent of Raja Kharach Department with conspicuous ability. He was prominent alike for his manly independence of character and was very generous to the poor and distressed. He belonged to the illustrious family of Azam Gowrishanker Udayashanker, C. S. I. which has been justly considered the pillar to the State. The funeral was largely attended by the leading citizens of several communities.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PLYMOUTH, MARCH 1.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Caledonia arrived here this morning.

The Florio Rubattino Company's steamer D. Balduino left Aden for Bombay on the 2nd inst. at noon. She is expected in harbour at daylight on Friday the 8th inst.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, MARCH 1.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed easier.

Surats quiet.

Good Bhownuggar 4 6-32.

The Manchester market has been quiet.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	97 7-16 ex.
2 per cent. Rentes	102 1-4
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan	108 1-2
3 1-2 per cent. Rupee Papers	63 1-2
Bar Silver	28 3-16

THE CURTAILMENT OF OFFICIAL REPORTS.

AN IMPORTANT RESOLUTION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 1.

A long and important Resolution is published on the question of curtailing and abridging periodical reports and returns to remove the complaint that the time of officers is wasted to an extent that is detrimental to the performance of their other duties. After referring to the previous discussions on the subject and the disregard of the orders and suggestions issued, it is laid down that in future the following principles will be strictly adhered to:—(1) The report should contain only an explanation of really important or suggestive variations in statistics, and a statement of really noteworthy facts in the history of the year's administration; (2) no mere paraphrasing and reproduction of statistics should be allowed in the report; (3) all attempts to offer explanations of variations in figures which are not important or unusual should be excluded, unless the fact alleged in the explanation is in itself important enough to demand mention; (4) the idea that it is necessary to say something should be discarded, and it should be recognized that the briefer a report is the better, if it says all that need be said to show the intelligent comprehension of the meaning of facts and figures and the salient features of the year's work.

The resolution continues:—The Government of India believe that the relief of officers engaged directly in the work of administration from unprofitable office work can be attained, not only by curtailing the size of the annual reports which they have to submit, but also by reducing the number of subsidiary reports and returns monthly, quarterly, and half-yearly which Collectors of districts and other local officers are now required to submit to the superior authority. An inquiry made in the Madras Presidency a few years ago was followed by the abolition of many such reports and returns, and in the extension to officers of all grades engaged in the district administration of wider powers in a variety of directions, with the result that much correspondence asking for sanction or reporting an action in regard to these matters has now been dispensed with. The Government of India desire that an inquiry of this nature should be undertaken under the orders of the other Local Governments and Administrations to indicate generally the extent to which the *reports submitted by the Local Governments to* the Supreme Government might be curtailed, and will issue detailed instructions and suggestions for adoption by the Local Governments and Administrations in respect of reports on matters in which the Government of India have special financial or other interest.

The Resolution closes with the following significant sentence:—The Governor-General desires to make it clear that there is no intention of allowing these reforms to be as unproductive of result as some of their predecessors have been. The Supreme Government and the Local Governments are equally confronted with abuse which has attained grave and in some cases extravagant dimensions, and which is injurious to the efficiency of both. Its remedy is, therefore, a common interest. A good practice is as capable of enduring as a bad practice, if it be given a fair start, and the Government of India feel confident that by simultaneous unremitting vigilance in the departments both of the Supreme and Local Administrations and by fidelity to the principles which have been, or are about to be laid down, a serious obstacle to good government in India will be sensibly abridged, if not altogether removed.

THE CENSUS TOTALS.

The Census first totals for some of the Famine Districts have begun to arrive.

Jubbulpore district returns the population as reduced by ten per cent. since the last census, while Jalaun in Bundelkhand has almost exactly the same numbers as before.

CALCUTTA PAPER CHASE CUPS.

On Saturday morning the annual paper chase cups were competed for, and at 7-30 a. m. Lord Suffolk despatched thirteen starters. The course was fully four and a-half miles, and the jumps were stiff. Public fancy pointed to Sligo and Protection as the probable winners of the light and heavy weights, and this turned out to be true, Mr. Gresson on Sligo coming in ahead of Mr. Pugh's Ladybird by several lengths. Half a mile from home Protection (Major Ferrar's mount) headed the field, but finished third. He has run well through the season and has been placed three times. Mr. Deakin on Matchlock wins the Average cup, having been placed in every chase throughout the season, his positions being three firsts, two seconds, two thirds and two fourths. In to-day's run he finished seventh, notwithstanding that he came down at a mud wall. In the average Mr. Stokes comes second with two firsts, one second, one third and one fourth, being placed six times. Mr. Griffith has also been placed six times including three fourths, one fifth and two sixths. Mr. Russell has been placed five times, the same position, fifth, each time. Mr. Martin, Major Ferrar, Major Kenny and Miss Hemmingway have each been placed three times. Major Kenny was fourth, Captain Holden fifth, Mr. Stokes sixth, Captain Martin eighth, Mr. Turner ninth, and Mr. Walker tenth.

THE BENGAL LAWN TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP.

On Saturday Major Fleming, the holder of the Championship, met Mr. R. Kidd in the above event, and after a close game he upheld his title by winning by three sets to one. Mr. Kidd played a brilliant game when he defeated Mr. J. H. Heckle for the right to oppose Major Fleming, and he is probably a more brilliant player than the latter, who won by superior stamina. The play was, however, not brilliant. Mr. Kidd won the first set by 6-4, losing the second set by 7-5, and the third set by 6-4. Kidd played a very tenacious game in the final set, but was defeated by 6-4.

CALCUTTA LADIES' GOLF HANDICAP.

MRS. DRIMMIE has won the Ladies' Golf Handicap the prize for which was a beautiful necklace given by Lady Jenkins of Bombay. Competitors had to go three times round the course, but only the two best rounds to count. The best scores are as follows:

	Gross.	Handicap.	Nett.
Mrs. Drimmie	88	10	78
Mrs. Oakley	98	18	80
Mrs. Haydorne	80	scr	80
Mrs. Errington	81	scr	81
Mrs. Begg	82	scr	82
Mrs. Lovelock	83	scr	83
Mrs. Binning	83	scr	83

MILITARY NEWS.

Brigadier-General Penton, lately transferred from Aden to the Bandelkhand District, has proceeded home from Aden direct on eight months' leave. Brigadier-General Black, Deesa District, is also going home on leave. Brigadie-General Bernard has had to vacate the Southern District, Madras, owing to ill health.

It has been officially settled that all British soldiers in India, completing 13 and 22 years' service under the provisions of section 87 of the Army Act during the current relief season, will be treated for the purposes of compensation in lieu of clothing as if likely to proceed home during the season. Other classes who would ordinarily proceed home this season, but who might be detained, will receive the April, 1900, issues of clothing, and the October 1900 issues of boots in kind, or compensation in lieu thereof as Commanding officers may demand.

BOMBAY EXTRA RACES.

RACING was never so popular in Bombay as it is at the present time, and the Stewards of the Western India Turf Club are to be congratulated on their enterprise which has been conspicuous throughout the season. The class of horses attracted during the "Race-week" included the pick of the animals in training in India, and if one can judge from the ungenerous sneer about the record times put on from our Calcutta sporting contemporary, it is obvious it is beginning to recognise that owners are alive to the fact of the existence of other racing centres besides Calcutta. There were eight races on the card, and the first, "Pony Hurdles," went to Helios, though Waress started favourite at odds on. She lost a dozen yards at every jump, and Capt. Moore, on Helios, cantered home an easy winner. Marguerite opened favourite for the Larriken Plate, but before the flag fell she shared popular favour with Cadet, a horse whose performances in Australia are of a very high order. He looked coarse, but, nevertheless, won handsomely, and there is no doubt he will gain future and greater honours. Terapore was the horse for the "Mixed Plate," and after opening at 6 to 4 against started at 6 to 4 on. Mr. Hunter believes in running his horses for his own purposes, and with two animals in the race the public were, as usual, mystified, but it was stated that the astute importer is richer by Rs 15,000 over Coin's win. Although eleven went down to the post for the "Dealers' Purse" the issue was expected to rest between Starling and Jessour, but the start was the worst seen during the season, and Starling and Sampler were practically left at the post, while several others got away indifferently. Jessoor won; but Budhoo, running in improved form, kept Ramshaw busy up to the end. Bonaparte won the "Malabar Plate" over a mile, and the old horse under Robinson's guidance was going faster at the finish than any of the other animals. The "Chinchpoogly Plate" was an exciting race, Oriental, Leader and Dispute finishing practically together. A better jockey on Oriental would have enabled that game horse to have won, but he was bracketed with Leader as making a dead heat. Dispute was placed third. At first, many people thought he won, but with Major Broome in the judge's box, no one afterwards doubted the placings. In the run off Oriental won in a canter. Pianet, after failing in the "Mixed Plate" secured the "Welter Handicap," and he seems to be in much better form than during last racing season, when he repeatedly failed to win races in which he most favourably weighted. Mr. Finch's new purchase, Farewell, won the "Selling Race" from Jupiter and Buktawar. The two latter are now in good condition, and it is probable they will pick up a race before the end of the season.

"The Pony Hurdles." Winner, Rs. 200; second Rs. 100; third, Rs. 50. A Handicap Hurdle Race *for ponies 14 hands and under. Distance—1 mile* over 5 flights.

H. H. Aga Khan's b a h Helios, 10st. 2lbs., ... Capt Moore 1
Mr. W. Murray's b aus m Waress, 10st. 11lbs., ... Penton 2
Messrs. Shapoorji Mehta and Perosha Byramjee's g a h Discount, 9st. 3lbs., ... Robertson 0

Betting: 5 to 4 on Waress: 2 to 1 against Helios; 4 to 1 Discount.

Waress jumped badly, and let Helios take the lead after the first hurdle, but overhauled him after the third obstacle. She jumped badly at the fourth hurdle, and Helios comiag on, won by six lengths. Time—2 mins.

"The Larrikin Plate." Winner, Rs. 200; second, Rs. 100; third, Rs. 50. Handicap for Maiden Ponies 13-3 1-2 and under old, and 14 hands and under new, measurement. Distance—5 furlongs.

Mr. J. P.'s b aus g Cadet, 7st. 3lbs., ... Robinson 1
Mr. Nazer Beg's bl aus m Investment, 7st. 12 lbs ..... Southall 2
Messrs. G. K. and D. D's ch e m Marguerite II., 8st. 2lbs., ... C. B. Mahomed 3
Mr. G. Hunter's ch aus m May, 6st. 10 lbs ... Rooke 0

Betting: 6 to 4 against Cadet and Marguerite II.; 2 to 1 Investment; 4 to 1 May.

May led from Marguerite and Investment, who at the three furlongs was pulling for his head. At the distance May was beaten and Cadet drew up to the leaders, whom he passed in front of the second enclosure and won by one a half length; neck between second and third. Time—1 min 6 1-5 secs.

"The Mixed Plate." Winner, Rs. 200; second Rs. 100; third, Rs. 50. Handicap for horses landed since 1st July, 1900, and all Maiden Horses. Distance—5 furlongs.

Mr R J Hunter's ch aus g Coin, 7st 4lbs ..... Rooke 1
Mr Lyndon's b aus g Planet, 9st 4lbs..... Robertson 2
Mr Hyde's ch aus g Terapore, 9st 5lbs..... Robinson 3
Mr R J Hunter's br aus g Tourist 7st 12lbs, Hearoo 0
Mr E W Ballantyne's b aus g Detective, 7st 6lbs, ... Native 0

Betting: 6 to 4 on Terapore; 2 to 1 Planet; 8 to 1 Coin; 10 to 1 others.

Tourist made the running with Coin and Terapore next, and Planet close up. Before reaching the corner Coin headed the field and finally won by three quarters of a length, Terapore beating Planet by a neck. Time—1 min 4 4-5 secs.

"The Dealers' Purse." Winner, Rs. 200; second, Rs. 101; third Rs. 50. For Arab Ponies 13-3 and under laaded since 1st July, 1900, which have not won race value Rs. 900 or over, 13-3 to carry 9st. W. I. Penalties—Winners, race value Rs. 50 or over; once, 5lbs.; twice, 10lbs.; oftener, 14lbs. Distance 1-2 mile.

Messrs J P and D M's g a h Jessoor, 8st 8lbs, ... Ramshaw 1
Mr B's b a h Budhoo, 8st 5lbs, ... C B Mahomed 2
Mr Zaid bin Mahomed's ch a h Nonpareil, 7st 10lbs, ... Noor Mahomed 3
Mr Abdoola Tamimal's g ah Saood, 7st 4lbs... Nama 0
Mr K R S's ch a h Starling, 8st 8lbs..... Robinson 0
Mr E W Ballantyne's b a h Bin Curtas, 8st 8lbs ..... Southall 0
Mr Ebrahim bin Talib's ch a h Safety, 8st 2lbs, ... Hearoo 0
Mr S A Wahed's b a b Sampler, 8st 2lbs, Omar ..... Khan 0
Mr H Sulleman H Sheriffs b a h Muznoon, 7st 10lbs ..... Ahmed 0
Mr Syed Rashid's b ah Sir Jamal, 7st 7lbs... Kunia 0
Mr A M Bushart's h a h Manilla, 7st 11b..... Ettal 0

Betting: 6 to 4 against Starling; 2 to 1 against Jessor; 6 to 1 Budhoo; 10 to 20 the rest.

The start was very bad, Starling and Sampler turning round as the wire went up. Saood and Bin Curtis were quickest off but Jessoor headed them ere a furlong was traversed. Half way Budhoo and Nonpareil came up to the front, and the former was going very finely at the finish. Jessoor held them safe and won by three quarters of a length, a neck between second and third. Saood was fourth. Time—55 secs.

"The Malabar Plate." Winner, Rs. 200; second, Rs. 100; third, Rs. 50. Hindicap for Maiden Arab Horses. Distance—1 mile.

Mr Anandji Nanji's g a h Bonaparte, 8st. Robinson 1
Mr S A Wahed's b a h Earl, 8st 8lb, ...Omar Khan 2
Mr Ali bin Talib's b a h Hakum, 9st 3lbs, ...Hearoo 3
Mr H J M's ch a h Carlo, 8st 6lbs, ... Penton 0
Messrs G K & D D's ch a h Manchester, 8st 11lbs, ... C B Mahomed 0
Mr Anandji Nanji's b a h Muswood 9st, ... Nama 0
Mr S C P's ch a h Orator, 8st 2lbs, ... Southall 0
Mr D M's ch a h Lord Roberts, 7st 8lbs ..... Noor Mahomed 0
H H Maharajah Holkar's b a h Morning Star 7st 4lbs, ... Ettal 0

Betting: 5 to 2 against Bonaparte; 3 to 1 Hakum; 4 to 1 Carlo; 5 to 1 Manchester; 10 to 1 others.

Muswood and Morning Star made the pace from Earl, Carlo and Hakum, with Bonaparte lying handy. In this order they ran to within three furlongs from home, when Earl and Carlo led, followed by Hakum and Bonaparte fifth. Up the straight Carlo was beaten, and Hakum could make no impression on Earl, who looked all over a winner, but 80 yards from home Robinson brought Bonaparte up and won by a length; a neck divided second and third; Carlo was fourth and Manchester last throughout. Time 1 min. 54 secs.

"The Chinchpoogly Plate." Winner, Rs. 200; second, Rs. 100; third, Rs. 50. Handicap for Arab and C.-B. Ponies 14 hands and under. Distance—6 furlongs.

Messrs. A. M. Ameer and Cowasjee Burjorji's b a h Oriental, 8st. 8 lbs. ..... Soda 1
Mr. S C P.'s b a h Leader, 7st. 2lbs., ... Ettal 2
Messrs. G K & D D's g a h Dispute, 8st. 7lbs., ... C B Mahomed 3
Mr. Fischer's ch a h Governor, 8st. 11b,... Southall 0
Mr. Hyde and Aga S Shah's b ch g Sweet Vernal, 9st. 3lbs., ... Robinson 0
Mr. S A Wahed's g a h Arbid, 8st. 3lbs. Ramshaw 0
Mr. Mathradass Gokuldas' ch a h Feerose, 7st. 9lbs., ... Omarkhan 0

Betting 6 to 4 against Oriental; 2 to 1 Sweet Vernal; 3 to 1 Dispute; 4 to 1 Governor; 10 to 1 others.

Leader led from Governor and Oriental, with Arbid and Dispute heading the remainder. Leader kept his position to the bend where he interfered somewhat with Oriental, who was closely attended by Dispute. A fine race ensued, the latter going very strongly at the finish, but was placed a short head behind Oriental and Leader who made a dead heat. In the run off Oriental won in a canter.

"Welter Handicap." Winner, Rs. 200; second, Rs. 100; third, Rs. 50. Welter Handicap for horses which have not won a race value Rs. 900 or over. G. R's professionals to carry 5lbs. extra. Distance—6 furlongs.

Mr Lyndon's b aus g Planet, 10st 2lbs, ... Maj Welman 1
Mr T C Naples' ch aus m Victoria, 8st. ...Robertson 2
Captain W W James' bl aus g Metallic, 9st. ..... Southall 3
Mr Hamilton's br aus m Churchlight, 9st 11b, ... Thompson 0

Betting: 6 to 4 against Metallic and Planet; 4 to 1 Victoria; 6 to 1 Churchlight.

Planet led Victoria by half a length to the half mile post, where the mare went to the front, but Planet again headed her rounding the corner and won by one and a half lengths; a length between second and third. Time—1 min. 18 secs.

"The Selling Race." Winner Rs. 200; second Rs. 100; third Rs. 50. For Arabs and C.-B. Ponies 13-3 and under old, and 13-3 1-2 and under new, measurement. Above heights entered for Rs. 1,000 to carry 10st. W. I. 3lbs. for each Rs. 100 down to Rs. 400. Allowances—Maidens, 5lbs.; Ponies which have not won race value Rs. 50 or over, 10lbs. (not accumulative.) Distance 1-2mile.

Mr Finchs g a h Farewell (Rs. 700), 8st 5lbs ..... Robinson 1
Mr Artin A Assayie's g a h Jupiter (Rs. 600), 7st 5lbs ..... Hearoo 2
Mr D M's g a h Buktawar (Rs. 800), 8st 11lbs ..... Soda 3
Mr S A Wahed's b a h Royal Prince (Rs. 800), 8st 11lbs ..... Penton 0
Mr M D Wood's g a h Dijla (Rs. 700), 8st 8lbs ..... Ramshaw 0
Lt-Col A E J Croly's g a h Gloibe (Rs. 800), 8st 6lbs ..... Ettal 0
Mr D M's ch a h Shah Jahan (Rs. 700), 7st 10lbs ..... Saleh 0
Mr T L Roberts' b ch m Rambha (Rs. 600), 6st 10lbs ..... Nama 0

BETTING: 6 to 4 on Farewell; 2 to 1 against Buktawar; 4 to 1 Jupiter; 6 to 1 Royal Prince; 10 to 1.

After a false start Farewell led from Royal Prince, Buktawar and Jupiter, the latter two in turn challenging Farewell, but he was never headed and won by a length; a head divided Jupiter and Buktawar, Royal Prince fourth. Time 53 2-5secs.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

MEMORANDUM ON THE BUDGET ESTIMATES, 1901-02.

THE estimates of income and expenditure have been submitted as required by Section 52 of the *Port Trust* published on Saturday:—

In framing the estimates the Chairman has had the valuable assistance of a Special Committee of the Trustees, consisting of Mr, Vijbhucandas Atmaram, Mr. A Abercrombie and the Hon'ble Mr. W. Greaves. The Committee held four meetings, at which the several items throughout the Budget were very fully discussed and considered.

CAPITAL ACCOUNT.

A total expenditure of Rs. 5,84,041 is provided for under Capital on account of new works in progress and proposed.

As regards ways and means, it will probably be necessay to borrow the balance (Rs. 12 1.2 lakhs) of sanctioned loan of 25 lakhs to cover expenditure in 1910-02 and the first half of the next succeeding year.

SECTION I.—PRINCE'S DOCK.

Paving the dock wharves is a work that is being gradually carried out for the better protection of goods landed on the wharves, and with a view to saving in the cost of maintenance. It is proposed in the ensuing year to complete the paving of the wharf on the Harbour Wall, extending from the south of L shed to the Dock entrance. It is further proposed to extend the covered shelter at the main entrance of the Dock for the convenience of the examination of passengers' baggage passing through the Docks and lastly to check rail and metal the space now covered with Railway sidings, lying between sheds A and B of the Prince's and Nos. 1 and 2 of the Victoria Docks. This last work will facilitate cart traffic when the sidings are not in use for shunting and has become additionally necessary by the increare in shed accommodation by the addition (now in progress) of an upper story to No. 1 shed.

SECION II.—VICTORIA DOCK.

Provsion is made for continuing the work of deepening the South Channel, for paving the east wharf on the Harbour Wall from the Dock entrance to the south end of No. 14 shed, and for completing the work of adding an upper story to No. 1 shed. This latter work is estimated to cost Rs. 2,66,142, of which Rs. 1,70,000, it is estimated, will be spent in 1900-01.

Provision is also made for eight additional Bollards to facilitate the warping of vessels into the several berths ad through the commuuication passage between thetwo Docks.

SECTION IV—NEW WORKS, ORDINARY.

A sum of Rs. 3 lakhs was borrowed in 1899 for the erection of quarters of labourers and artizans employed by the Board, of which up to date Rs. 1,95,468 have been spent The balance of the loan, deducting for establishmnt, is now included in the estimates, with a view to further progress being made with the undertaking in the ensuing year.

It is proposed to make a further addition of two new barges to the Trustees' Flotilla, which is still much below strength. These barges are employed for the conveyance of material for reclamation when such works are in progress, and at other times are let on hire for use in landing cargo.

The Trustees have agreed to bear half the cost of a new fot-bridge to be erected by the G. I. P. Railway Company, at Masjid Station. The existing bridge, 8 feet in width, was built in 1875 and is insufficient for requirments, and it is proposed to replace it by a new bridge 14 feet in width. The work is estimated to cost Rs 25,000, of which half will be paid by the Railway Company, and half by the Trustees.

The extension of the Trustees' Powder Magazine at Sewree has been found necessary to meet trade requirements. The work was provided for in the Budget for the current year, but has not yet been undertaken as the plans await the approval of the Chief Inspector of Explves.

There has been no general survey of the Trustees' Estate see the constitution of the Trust, and Laughton's survey sheets which have now to be depended upon are out of date being nearly 30 years old, and the properties in a large part of the Port Trust Estate being almost all new. The re-survey of the northern portion of the Island, recently undertaken by the Improvement Trust includes the northern Bunders and the estate as far south as P. & O. Dockyard. It seems unlikely that the Improvement Trust will find it necesary to continue their survey further south, while in connection with the projected Port Trust Railva and for other purposes, it is advisable to take the opertunity of securing reliable large scale plans of the Elphinstone and Mody Bay Estates east of the G. I. P. as far south as Ballard Road. With this purpose in view a lump sum has been provided in the Budget to meet the cost of the outdoor survey, which it is contemplated to entrust to Mr, Tapsell, late of the Survey of India, who, with a special staff, is now engge on the Improvement Trust Survey.

The lighthouse on Kennery Island marks the first landfal for vessels making the Port from the westward and the present fixed light is considered to be insufient in power, and following what is now becomg the world-wide practice, a light of such imporace should be distinctive and not fixed. The Trustees have been in communication, through their consulng Engineers, with Mr. W. T. Douglas, M. Inst. C. E., the Lighthouse expert, and with the Trust Board, and have under consideration proposals for substituting for the present fixed light (7,000 candleower) a revolving flashing light giving two flashes each 1-10th second duration in quick succession every seconds, i. e., flash 1-10th: eclipse 2 4-5; flash 1-10th eclipse 7 secs. total period 10 seconds. The light apparatus, it is proposed, shall be arranged for an incandescent petroleum burner, which is in use in Lighouses on the French coast. The alternative is to use burners, but the intensity of the light with incandcent burners would be equivalent to 250,000 candles as against 75,000 candles with oil burners, a comparison greatly in favour of the former system, which though not yet adopted by the Trinity Board, has stood the test of experience in France, where it is now in use in eleven Lighthouses.

The Trustees have recently purchased a new launch for Pilot and Pilotage work, but, to complete the equipment, two other new launches are required to replace vessels now nearly worn out. One of the new launches is for look work, and is provided for under depreciation account, (see 52 of the Budget) money being available from the replacement fund accumulated for the purpose. The second new launch required for Port Department duties will have to be provided for from Capital. A replacement fund will be duly instituted for the new launch when received.

The remaining three items in Section IV are small works calling for no special remark,

The estimate is, it will appear from this comparison slightly more than the Budget for the current year, and less than the actuals of previous two years, as well as of the calender year. In framing it account has been taken of the extraordinary receipts from Trooping due to expeditions on Field Service embarking at Bombay and from the large imports of rice, due to the severe famine of the past year. Distress, unfortunately, still continues in parts of the Presidency and the rice imports are likely to continue for sometime, although not probably on the same scale. On the other hand, credit has been taken for some improvement in the export trade in Grain, Seeds and Cotton, due to improved crops in parts of India, of which Bombay is the Port. The revenue from the Land Estate is moreover steadily improivng and allowance has been made under this head for increase proportionate to the increased occupation of land on lease, &c. The estimates generally are made on the basis of the best information available by inquiry amongst those most intimately concerned with the Trade of the Port. The opinions collected by the Docks Superintendent have been considered item by item by the Budget Committee, who, while considering his inferences, generally sound, have thought it prudent to somewhat reduce the total of his estimates. On the other hand, the Traffic Manager's estimates of Bunder receipts have been slightly increased on the basis of the actuals of previous years. The large imports of Indian coal will affect this item. The figures, as thus corrected and shown in the Budget, are, it is believed, as reliable as it is possible to forecast.

REVENUE EXPENDITURE.

The entire revenue expenditure excluding book credits (Rs. 1,43,551) is estimated at Rs. 51,62,770 and compares as follows with previous years:—

	General Account and Port Department.	Pilotage.	Total.
Actuals, 1898-99 ..	Rs. 48,84,565	Rs 1,81,457	Rs. 50,06,023
1899-00	49,05,271	,, 1,80,367	,, 50,85,638
Budget, 1900-01	49,44,000	,, 1,74,000	,, 51,15,000
,, 1901-02	49,82,770	,, 1,80,000	,, 51,62,770

Comparing the Budget, 1901-02, with the actuals of 1899-00 there is an increase in charges on General Account and Port Department of Rs. 77,499, which is fully accounted for by the increase in interest charges of Rs. 59,288, due to increased borrowing and in Sinking Fund charges of Rs. 53,993, due to the establishment of a general sinking fund for the liquidation of the Board's liabilities.

As compared with the Budget for 1900-01, there is an increase of Rs. 38,770, made up principally of Rs. 32,104 in the estimates for Wet Docks and Rs. 14,024 in Port Department. The former is accounted for mainly by an increase of Rs. 29,000 in the provision for payments to the Dock Hamallage contractors, which are proportionate to the estimate of receipts from Dock dues and unloading carts. The increase in Port Department includes three principal items, *namely, provision of an additional Lightkeeper at the* Prongs (Rs. 2,506, including passage and rations); half share of cost of the new launch (Rs.8,672, including depreciation); new Transit instrument for the Colaba Observatory (Rs. 1,695). The question of re-*arranging the Light House staff awaits a report on* proposals to use the Light houses as signalling station for Lloyds, and the estimate is provisional only. The new launch "Leda" is to be used partly for Port and partly for Pilotage purposes and the cost of maintenance is to be shared between the two departments, whereas the former launch "Sphinx" was charged wholly to Pilotage. The estimate for a new Transit instrument at the Observatory in connection with the Time Ball arrangements is provisional only and is subject to further enquiries now being made.

The estimates include the following special items as revenue charges:—Stamp duty and expenses of Loan Rs. 10,000; Dredging Carnac Basin Rs. 23,731.

Special Repairs to sheds and buildings Mody and Boree Bunders Rs, 12,600, Elphistone Estate Rs. 7,500 Workshops Rs. 2,400. Balance 22,500.

W. C. HUGHES, Chairman.

22nd February, 1901.

THE LATE JOHN FORD.

THERE are many curious stories told in India of men who have chosen to live in native fashion, but seldom could there have been a stranger case than that of John Ford, an Englishman who died recently at Nynee, near Allahabad, at the age of about sixty. Ford was a gentleman by birth and education, belonging to a good county family in the centre of England. At one time he was a railway engineer, but afterwards took to brick-making. He married a Hindu woman of the brick-making class, and lived with her for many years in the native house in which he recently died. It is said that his wife initiated him into the trade of brick-making, and by the knowledge he thus acquired he was able to make a large fortune. He owned a considerable extent of land in the neighbourhood of his house, and it is believed that when his estate is realised it will come to over six lakhs of rupees. He seems to have been deeply attached to his wife, who died some eighteen months ago, and almost the only article in a will made before her death provided for her in the case of her surviving him. Before her death, also, he was engaged in the plans of a large house in English fashion, and had bought a quantity of English furniture, but he gave up these plans when his wife died, and took to building an elaborate tomb for her remains. In the meantime her stone coffin rested in the verandah, and when the doctor who attended him in his last illness brought him some beef tea, he begged that it should not come near the coffin out of respect for his wife's religion. He was quite collected up till the day of his death, and talked intelligently on English affairs. Though unknown to the English residents of the place, he did not altogether abandon his connection with Europe. He went, for instance, to see the Chicago Exhibition, and on another occasion he visited Spain. He also seems to have kept in touch with his Home relations, as a number of Christmas cards were found in his room. Though the old man's end was necessarily lonely it is satisfactory to know that he was discovered by Europeans before his death and carefully tended during his last illness. His fortune, we understand, has been left to a niece who is resident in England. —"Pioneer."

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF 15TH FEBRUARY.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Persia, Captain W. A. Wheler, with the English mails of the 15th February arrived in harbour on Saturday morning. She brought the following passengers:—

FROM LONDON.

Ainsworth Lieut J W
Beal 2nd Lieut
Bowen-Colhurst Lieut
De Beurebel 2nd Lieut
Duckworth Mr J
Edwards 2nd Lieut
Harrison Mr A W
Hilker Miss
Hoare Miss
Honessy Sub-Commander
Johnson Mr and Mrs J W child and 2 infts
Kirkpatrick Lieut H J
Lissant Mr
Lo Franc Miss
Linton Mr P F
Macrae 2nd Lieut J C
O'Donnell Miss Hatta
Poole Mr W
Powell Mr A J
Pilkington 2nd Lieut L C
Saner 2nd Lieut
Vaughan 2nd Lieut
Young 2nd Lieut

FROM LONDON TO KARACHI—Collett Mrs
FROM MARSEILLES.

Batliboi Mr
Castle Mr and Mrs
Carroll Mr J C
Coldwell Miss
Dewhurst Mr Mrs and child and infts
Davy Miss
Deane Col F B
Garrett Major and Mrs
Grogan Mr E M
Higgins Mr Mrs and infts
Higham Mr and Mrs
Huddleston Mrs H B
Harris Lieut E M
Kenny Mr L
Lye Maj S
MacLachlan Capt
Moule Mr
Power Lieut A R
Powell 2nd Lieut
Quin Mr and Mrs
Robinson Miss A
Reynolds Mr P
Wallace Mr A

FROM MARSEILLES TO COLOMBO—Atkinson Mrs.
FROM BRINDISI.

Crow Mr W L
Fowler Miss
Lewis Mr
White Miss

FOR SUEZ.

Gibbs Mr and Mrs
Jassim Mr
Jambon Mr C
Jackson Mr and Mrs

FROM ADEN.

Luard Lieut E C
Young Mrs

COLONEL MARRYAT, Chairman of the Bengal and North-Western Railway Company, has been travelling on inspection over that line, and also over the Tirhoot State Railway, worked by his Company. He has taken the opportunity to come to Calcutta, and has had interviews with the Government officials concerning new feeder-lines, the development of traffic from the trans-Ganges country to its natural outlet and port, Calcutta; the Ranaghat-Katihar Railway project, with the bridge over the Ganges; and last, but not least, the working of the Eastern Bengal State Railway. It is to be hoped, whatever the outcome of these preliminery interviews may be (for, of course, the Government out here cannot commit themselves or do more at this stage than listen to what Colonel Marryat has to say), that the final result may be an expansion of trade in and at the port.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, FEB. 15.

THE STATE CEREMONY AT WESTMINSTER.

WHETHER it is that one is becoming a little "blase" in regard to Royal pageants—of which we have had a number in recent years—I cannot say, but I must confess to feeling a little disappointed with the procession inside the House of Lords. I say nothing about the procession from Buckingham Palace to the Victoria Tower, for that I did not see, and I cannot describe from my own observation the glories of the famous golden carriage, compared with which the Lord Mayor's State coach is by all accounts a very poor thing. My own place of observation was in the Royal Gallery, the grand saloon which opens into the Royal entrance to the gilded chamber, and which was traversed by their Majesties on their way to and from the throne. It is well known that owing to the desire of Queen Alexandra that every peeress who wished to be present should be provided for, not only was the ordinary accommodation for peers in their legislative chamber encroached upon, but practically everybody was excluded except those belonging to a few categories such as Her Majesty's Judges who, headed by the stately Lord Chief Justice, Lord Alverstone, made a brave show,

Natal, whether he should concentrate his whole force at Ladysmith and subsequently whether he should withdraw that force behind the Tugela. The Commander-in-Chief is of opinion that Sir George White would have done better had he ignored the political objections urged by the Governor of Natal and concentrated at Ladysmith, but that his subsequent decision to make a stand at Ladysmith was correct. Naturally what Lord Roberts says about the situation as it existed when he reached Cape Town has attracted much attention. He says :—" No organised transport corps existed when I arrived in South Africa. Some thousands of mules had been collected and a number of ox and mule wagons had been purchased, but what is known as the regimental system had been adopted, which consists in providing each unit with sufficient transport for its ammunition, baggage, and two or three days' supplies. Such a system may answer well enough for peace manœuvres where the troops march short distances daily for a week or ten days, and where depots are established in advance from which the regimental supplies can be replenished. But this system is quite unsuitable for extensive operations in a district where no food and scarcely any forage can be procured, where advance depots cannot be formed, and where all the necessaries required by an army in the field have to be carried for a considerable distance. Moreover, the system is very extravagant, for during a campaign every corps is not required to be continually on the move. A certain number have to garrison important points and guard lines of communication, and for these transport is not needed. On the regimental system, the transport attached to such corps would remain with them, and would therefore not be available for general purposes, or, in the event of its being taken away from them, no one would be specially responsible for its supervision." One naturally turns to see what Lord Roberts says about the Sannal's Post affair. After a very careful consideration of the circumstances, he is of opinion that the disaster was mainly due to the failure of the patrol from Boesman's Kop to warn their comrades of the ambush which had been prepared during the night, and that no specific blame can be attributed to the General Officer Commanding the force (General Broadwood). In Lord Roberts's telegram, dated March 31, 1900, he stated that the Boers had concealed themselves so well in the spruit that our leading scouts passed over the drift without discovering them. Subsequent investigation has (he says) proved, however, that such was not the case, but that the sequence of events was as indicated above. Not only is General Broadwood absolved from all blame, but Lord Roberts warmly praises the former's presence of mind and gallantry in his endeavours to retrieve the disaster, while his troops behaved most gallantly. Lieutenant-Colonel Pilcher, who escorted the baggage from Thaba N'chu to Sanna's Post, is also exonerated from blame. Something is said about Lieut-General Colvile who, it will be remembered, was moved with the North Division from Bloemfontein to assist General Broadwood. The last named in his report says :— " About noon a staff officer arrived from General Officer Commanding 9th Division to say he had reached Boesman's Kop. I suggested that a direct advance on the spruit offered the best chance of assisting. About 2 p. m. I was informed that the 9th Division had moved towards Waterval Drift, so, seeing any hope of recapturing the guns at an end, I began sending the units to their camps, as owing to the loss of the baggage, it was advisable to bivouac where we were." With reference to the foregoing Lord Roberts says :—" I consider that Lieutenant-General Sir H. Colvile would have done better if, on his arrival with the 9th Division at Boesman's Kop, he had proceeded at once to the scene of the engagement and ascertained personally how matters stood before deciding on the flank movement towards Waterval Drift." Among the subsidiary despatches the one that is perhaps receiving most attention from the public and it may be hoped from the War Office is that of Sir Archibald Hunter who says that our maps are more than useless, they are a " positive danger and delusion" that " our men are callously indifferent to the danger of grass fires" and that " our gunners are not at fault but our guns." Boers seldom offer a target within the limited range of the British field artillery. When they do, the accuracy of our fire leaves nothing to be desired as a rule. Of our Infantry he is unstinted in his praise. " Everybody " he says " knows how Napoleon appraised British infantry. Since then they have not changed except to improve." "Some Boers," he further tells us "are crack shots ; man for man their shooting is not so good as ours. Their mobility is the main point where they excel us. By reason of superior mobility they can hold on till turned, when instead of being beaten they take up a fresh position or reinforce their flank and so convert our flank attack into a frontal one with all its drawbacks to us. Their local knowledge and power of getting over the country, their being masters of three languages in use here to our one, their sources of news from all men and women, their not wearing uniform and so posing one moment as a peaceful farm dweller, and the next proving an active enemy, their secret supplies of arms, ammunition, and food, their hardihood and physical training, their expert and universal skill with horses and transport, with every resource of the country in their favour and denied to us, these are some of the advantages to the Boers in this warfare."

THE SOUTH AFRICAN HONOUR ROLL.

COMMENDATIONS FOR INDIAN OFFICERS.

The extreme length of the despatches for which Earl Roberts, who is conciseness itself, modestly apologises is partly due to the great number of officers whose exceptional services specially came under the notice of the various commanders. The " Times," has taken advantage of the practically unlimited space at its disposal to reproduce from the despatches all that is said in praise of individual officers, one portion, consisting of just over twelve columns or a little more than two whole pages, appearing on Wednesday and the remainder comprising eleven and a half columns. India, although it has taken a comparatively small share in the war,—perhaps unfortunately—has no reason to complain of the manner in which officers of Indian experience have acquitted themselves.

To begin with, the brave General Symons who fell at the very commencement of the operations, Sir George White in a despatch, dated 2nd December 1899 says:—"I cannot too strongly record my opinion of the energy and courage shown by this distinguished General Officer in the exercise of his command in the action on the Talana Hill near Dundee on the 20th October last. In him the country has lost an officer of high ability." Of Sir Archibald Hunter, admitted by every one to be amongst the comparatively few Generals who have emerged from the war without being called to account by the experts, Sir G. White writes :—" The services of this officer have been of the very highest value to the State. His zeal is indefatigable, and he has carried out the business of the force under my command so as to relieve me of all anxiety. He is equally good in the field and has the gift of carrying with him all with whom he is brought in contact. I have every confidence in recommending this officer for advancement as one fitted for the highest commands." Sir George White pays a tribute to the marked success with which Brigadier General J. H. Yule carried out the difficult duty of retiring the force from Dundee to Ladysmith while he warmly praises Colonel (afterwards General) Ian Hamilton and Colonel B. Duff, C. I. E., whose successor at the War Office, as Military Secretary for India is, I hear to-day, practically certain to be Colonel Martin late of the head quarters staff in India. Of the former Sir G. White says he " has acted as Brigadier-General in command of a brigade since my head-quarters have been established at Ladysmith. I have made a special recommendation in favour of this Officer for the manner in which he led the Infantry at the action of Elandslaagte on the 21st October, and consider him an officer of special ability who is well fitted for higher rank and command." Colonel Duff was Sir G. White's Assistant Military Secretary and " discharged the duties of the office with marked ability and success. His advancement will be a benefit to the service and he is well fitted for the highest Staff appointments." Lord Roberts writes :—"Colonel (local Major-General) Sir W. G. Nicholson, K.C.B., Royal Engineers, undertook, at my request, the organization of a Transport Department in the limited time available. He performed this duty with conspicuous ability, and his services in this connection have contributed materially to the success of the recent operations." I have come across the name of the Viceroy's Military Secretary two or three times. In his despatch of March 30th, 1900, General Buller writes :—" Lieutenant-Colonel A. E. Sandbach, Royal Engineers, as head of the Intelligence Department, has been untiring, and has been of the greatest assistance to me." In his final despatch Sir Redvers says the gallant Colonel possesses energy, enterprise, and system and has devoted himself to his work. Amongst the other officers mentioned by Sir G. White is an officer of the Royal Indian Marine who is well known in Bombay, and who was disembarcation officer at Durban. Sir Redvers Buller was also attracted by Commander Holland's work and writes as follows (9th November 1900) :—" Commander G. E. Holland, D.S.O., Indian Marine, has also been employed at Durban throughout. His genius for organisation and his knowledge of transport requirements is, I should say, unrivalled. He undertook the alteration of the transports which were fitted at Durban as hospital ships and the result of his work has been universally admitted to have been a conspicuous success. I strongly recommend him to your consideration." When General Buller in one of the speeches he delivered shortly after his arrival went out of his way to refer in complimentary terms to Captain (local Major) W. R. Birdwood, 11th Bengal Lancers, I expected that something good would be said about that gallant young officer in the despatches. Captain Birdwood has the distinction of being mentioned in three of the despatches published in the " London Gazette" of last Friday. In his despatch of March 30, 1900, Sir Redvers says :—" Captain W. R. Birdwood, Indian Staff Corps, has proved himself to be a valuable Staff Officer, and has done very good work both in ' B ' duties and as Brigade-Major to a Mounted Brigade." In his despatch of June 19th, 1900, the same General includes Major Birdwood amongst the names mentioned by commanders as having performed good services ; and in his last despatch written on board the Dunvegan Castle, Sir Redvers writes of the son of your former Member of Council as follows :—" Has served as Staff Officer of the 3rd Mounted Brigade since November, 1899. He is an admirable Staff Officer from every possible point of view. I desire to give him, as he well deserves, the highest possible commendation. His duties during this campaign have been exceptionally difficult and severe and have been discharged with exceptional skill. In the interests of the Army I strongly recommend him for advancement."

Many Bombay readers will be glad to see how well spoken of is Lieutenant-Colonel A. W. L. Bayly, D.S.O., of the Bombay Staff Corps. In one of his earlier despatches Sir R. Buller writes of Lieutenant-Colonel Bayly :—" An excellent staff officer : very hard working, cool and courageous.' Later General Buller refers to him not only as an excellent Staff Officer, but as " a bold leader of men " adding : " Has done exceptionally good service and I strongly recommend him for consideration." Other officers mentioned are Lieutenant Maxwell, D.S.O., 18th Bengal Lancers, attached to Roberts' Horse ; Lieutenant Ashburner, 2nd Durham Light Infantry—a son, I believe, of Mr. Lionel Ashburner, C.S.I.; Captain Hennessy, Indian Staff Corps ; Captain C. F. Minchin, Indian Staff Corps, " an officer of many acquirements " who " has done specially good service throughout the Campaign ;" Captain E. M. J. Molyneux, 12th Bengal Lancers, described as " a dashing and capable leader of men " who has " distinguished himself on several occasions." The following are also mentioned :—Mr. Clarence and Mr. Ghandi, respectively, Superintendent and Assistant Superintendent of Indian Ambulance Corps ; Conductor M. Maher, Indian Staff Corps, who " has done good work in connection with the Indian Pack Mule Train ;" Conductor W. C. Ashmber, Indian Unattached List ; and Sub-Conductor P. Lowry, Indian Commissariat Department.

THE KING AND THE FREEMASONS.

I believe that I am not divulging any Masonic secrets in stating that an especial Grand Lodge was held this afternoon in the Queen's Hall for urgent business. The vast Hall was filled to its utmost capacity, and so well do the Craft manage their great gatherings that there was no crowding or any inconvenience to the thousands present. Each ticket was numbered, and every Brother was seated in due order. The doors were opened at 2 p.m. and although the Grand Lodge did not begin till 3 p.m., the time soon passed as the Worshipful Brother W. H. Thomas, grand organist, gave an organ recital in magnificent style. The pro-Grand Master, The Right Honourable The Earl of Amhurst occupied the chair. The object of the meeting was " To vote a loyal and dutiful address to His Majesty the King, tendering the respectful sympathy of the Craft, on the death of Her late Majesty Queen Victoria, and further offering the respectful and fraternal congratulations of the Fraternity to His Majesty on his accession to the Throne." This was passed with every manifestation of loyal and sincere sympathy. Then followed the announcement that His Majesty the King had decided to follow the example of George IV in resigning the proud position of Grand Master and would become Protector of the Craft. This caused the nomination for the office of Most Worshipful Grand Master, made at the last Quarterly Communication to become inoperative. The Grand Lodge then proceeded to a fresh nomination, namely, that of H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught, who already holds high honours in the Craft, to follow his illustrious brother, and occupy the chair now vacated. The vast assembly manifested their gratification in the most enthusiastic manner.

COOPER'S HILL AND THE SCIENTISTS.

The important event, the long-talked of interview between Lord George Hamilton and the leading scientific men of the day, has taken place. As you will see from the full reports which have been published, there was no lack of plain speaking on the part of Lord Kelvin and his co-dissatisfactionists, nor, on the other hand, did Lord George Hamilton shrink from the contest. Considering the character of the deputation, I am not surprised to hear praise expressed concerning the courage of the noble Lord. Under all the circumstances, the praise was well deserved. For, behind Lord Kelvin was an almost unanimous Press, led by " The Times" in condemnation of the course which had been pursued. Not the least interesting portion of the speech in reply were the sentences devoted to our backwardness as a nation in scientific tuition and Lord George's determination that, for his part, he would not be a party to a continuance of such a state of things. If only this spirit were manifested by Ministers generally, English education would speedily improve, and, with it, England's position among the advanced nations. After the interview, as before it took place, the newspapers were hostile. The " Daily News" was exceptionally severe in its remarks, so much so as to make it clear that Party spleen, and not zeal for education, was at the bottom of its condemnation. For example, the Secretary of State's speech was declared to be " harsh, unsympathetic, and irrelevant," and there was much more of this sort. Lord Kelvin, at the close of the proceedings, uttered the conventional thanks for the courtesy shown to the deputation, and added that he and his friends were dissatisfied with the remarks of the noble Lord. The attitude of scientists on this important question is well represented by the caustic comments of this week's "Electrician." " The crucial question, therefore, is whether the proposed changes will enable the College to turn out better engineers. What, then, are these changes ? They involve the abolition of the Chairs of Physics, Chemistry, Hydraulic Engineering and Mechanism, the Assistant Professorship of Engineering, the Lectureship in Accounts, the Demonstratorships in the mechanical laboratory and in Physics, and the Instructorship in Electrical Engineering. The selection is amazing ! What sort of Engineering College can it be that can dispense with a teacher for any one of these subjects ? And, considering that the supply of telegraph engineers has been one of the chief features of the College, how are we to regard patiently the abolition of the Professorship of Physics, and the Instructorship in Electrical Engineering ? This is economy false to the core, so palpably absurd indeed that we doubt if economy is the real reason for these startling changes. With the rapid increase in the engineering applications of electricity, not less but *far more* instruction in electrical and allied subjects becomes increasingly necessary in any engineering college. If Cooper's Hill be judged by its works, its memorials will compare well with Sandhurst. The Cooper's Hill student is considered by competent engineers to be the best versed learner in the profession. Possibly some are at first lacking in initiative and originality, but all young engineers while bearing in mind the solid basis of science which they (ought to have) learnt, have to unlearn, what older men term ' the nursery habits of engineering schools.' The Cooper's Hill engineer is of no mean intelligence, and it is suggested that some Government official must have inadvertently written Cooper's Hill for Sandhurst. In that case, the mistake, even if discovered, will not be acknowledged. The present Government essays to paint the lily, rather than destroy the tares."

THE SCIENCE OF GEOGRAPHY UNDER VICTORIA, QUEEN

The beginning of the new century turned everyone's eyes backwards ; comparisons of all kinds were made between 1801 and 1901. The death of our beloved Queen has kept the attention fixed on the " past sixty-three years." Now that the general history of her reign has been recorded by daily and weekly papers, and the last honours have been paid to her, the time has come for tributes of all sorts and conditions of Societies that owe much to her patronage. Not the least important was the graceful speech made on Monday evening by the President of the Royal Geographical Society at a special " Commemoration Meeting." Sir Clements Markham, in speaking of Polar Research since 1830, drew a pleasing picture of the Princess Victoria examining at Kensington Palace, under the direction of the Secretary of the Royal Geographical Society, maps of an Arctic expedition and listening to the explanation of two great Arctic Explorers, Captains Beechey, and Back, as to the route they intended to follow. The young Princess heard with much interest the details of their plans, and presented Captain Back with a case of mathematical instruments and a packed compass. Some time after the compass did excellent service, for, at the estuary of the Fish River, it was the only one which could be depended upon. This fact the President turned to good account when he remarked " Queen Victoria has been true as the needle to the pole. " Another personal reminiscence was the account of the visit paid by the Queen and Prince Consort in the early years of Her Majesty's reign to the " Resolute," and their interest in the results of Arctic Exploration. The President spoke of the Viceroy of India as being in the foremost rank among the Society's students and bestowed on him high praise for all he has done for the advancement of geographical knowledge. It was proposed to found a " Victoria Medal " in memory of the great Queen, to be awarded, as a special honour, for great distinction in geographical research. Sir George T. Goldie, K. C. M. G., gave an account of the Progress and Consolidation of the Empire in America, Australasia, and Africa. He was followed by Colonel Sir Thomes Holdich, K. C. I. E., C. B., who in his speech on the advances in Asia and the Consolidation in India, spoke of the old world being so deep in the sleep of oblivion that the skeleton of civilisation needed to be dug out. He rejoiced over the unity of sentiment which pervaded the Empire, and over the devoted allegiance to the late Empress. He told a story of the unbounded loyalty of a Mahommedan soldier to the Queen. The man had ridden in the Jubilee Procession : Her Majesty had touched his sword and spoken to him in his own language, his devotion was absolute. In his references he fell into the usual fault of saying too much of the roads and railways and too little about the general condition of the agricultural population, though he did allude to it. As I listened to his glowing periods regarding the moral and material triumphs which Britain has won in India, every one of which was perfectly true so far as it went I could not but think of the profound truth of the great German Goethe, : " The little that is done is nothing to the much that remains to be done." This is true everywhere more or less but nowhere so true as in connection with our Indian Empire.

OLLA PODRIDA.

I have heard of people saying that they would rather be elected to the Athenæum Club under the provisions of the rule which empowers the Committee to elect without ballot a very limited number of persons " of distinguished eminence in science, literature, the arts or for public services," than receive a Companionship of any order except perhaps that of the Bath. The former honour has been conferred upon Sir John Scott formerly an ornament of the Judiciary in Bombay and now Deputy Judge Advocate General. The two other gentlemen selected at the same time are the Royal Academician, Mr. Edwin Austin Abbey, and a well known Scientist of Cambridge University, Professor James Alfred Ewing.

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE—FEBRUARY 15.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN LONDON

Major E J Medley 17th Lancers	B Capt P C Eliot-Lockhart Corps of Guides
Mr E H Ashworth B Cov	Capt J H B Beesford 3rd Sikhs
Mr R B Hughes B Cov	Capt G M Duff R E
Mr F Fagley B	Lieut W P Haydn Commissariat Dept
Capt E Peach 3rd M I	
Capt A P Shewell 23rd Bo I	
Col T E Spencer I S C	

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

Major G F Willes, 15th Lancers 3 days	B Lieut-Col P G Higgins D S O 21st M I 3 mo
Major C G Parsons B 3 days furl	Lieut H H Burry 7th M I 4 mo
Capt J Chaytor-White I M S, B 6 mo M C	Capt W J Pyton 7th Bo Lancers till March 25 1901
Mr A H T Martindale C S I, B Cov furl to Feb 4 1902	Lieut C R Wilkinson 5th Bo I till April 1 198
Mr F Bennett B 6 mo M C	Mr G H Mannio 6 mo M C
Mr R C Stevenson B 6 mo M C (cancels permission to return)	Mr J Dodgeon 3 mo M C Major F W Ra 4th Inf Hyd Cont 1 mo

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

Lieut-Col C E W Macdonald 6 B Cav	Mr R Richarson B
Lieut-Col H B B Watkis, 31st R I	Mr C B N Pey, M Major D Bakr 2nd Bo I
Major C G Parsons B	Capt W J Peyton, 7th Bo Lanc
Capt H C Tytler 11th B I	Mr O V Mulr Bo
Mr D Dewar B Cov	Mr W P Johnson Bo
Mr A Williams B Cov	Mr R R Memeu Bo
Mr W M Sweet B	Engineer J Rush I M
Mr H H Fox B	Engineer E V Tuker R I M
Mr A C Currie B	Engineer W O Kerr R I M

Most authorities, commercial and otherwise, who were consulted on the Secretary of State's scheme of issuing gold pieces of Rs. 3 and Rs. 5 in value for the use of people to whom a gold coin of Rs. 15 is an unduly large unit, were stated to have pronounced against it, with more or less inclination to ridicule. We find, however, that the Upper India Chamber of Commerce was not among those who sat on the seat of the scorners. It appears that in reply to the reference the Cawnpore committee stated their opinion that the issue of a Rs. 5 gold piece would go far to familiarise the general public with those of gold as a circulating medium ; but that a s. 3 piece would be impracticable owing to its small size. At the same time they recommended that there should be a substantial increase in the distribution of half sovereigns.

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OPENING OF PARLIAMENT.

THE KING'S SPEECH.

BRILLIANT SCENE.

SPECIAL ACCOUNTS.

In full State, King Edward VII, on February 14th opened the initial Parliamentary Session of his reign. The occasion was the first on which Parliament has been opened in full State since 1851.

The King was accompanied by the Queen, the Duke of Cornwall and York, the Duke of Connaught, and other members of the Royal Family.

With the prevalence of bright, although cold, weather, London had an opportunity witnessing a pageant of unique magnificence and stateliness. The scene in the House of Lords was brilliant in the extreme.

THE KING'S SPEECH.

The King having taken his seat on the Throne, the Speaker and members of the House of Commons were summoned to attend at the Bar of the House of Lords. The Commons having arrived, the King read his Speech as follows:—

My Lords and Gentlemen,—

I Address you for the first time at a moment of national sorrow, when the whole country is mourning the irreparable loss which we have so recently sustained, and which has fallen with peculiar severity upon myself. My beloved Mother, during her long and glorious reign, has set an example before the world of what a Monarch should be. It is my earnest desire to walk in her footsteps. Amid this public and private grief it is satisfactory to me to be able to assure you that my relations with other Powers continue to be friendly.

The war in South Africa has not yet entirely terminated; but the capitals of the enemy and his principal lines of communication are in my possession and measures have been taken which will, I trust, enable my troops to deal effectually with the forces by which they are still opposed. I greatly regret the loss of life and the expenditure of treasure due to the fruitless guerilla warfare maintained by Boer partisans in the former territories of the two Republics. Their early submission is much to be desired in their own interests, as, until it takes place, it will be impossible for me to establish in those Colonies institutions which will secure equal rights to all the white inhabitants, and protection and justice to the native population.

The capture of Peking by the allied forces, and the happy release of those who were besieged in the Legations, results to which my Indian troops and my naval forces largely contributed, have been followed by the submission of the Chinese Government to the demands insisted on by the Powers. Negotiations are proceeding as to the manner in which compliance with these conditions is to be effected.

The establishment of the Australian Commonwealth was proclaimed at Sydney on the 1st January with many manifestations of popular enthusiasm and rejoicing.

My deeply beloved and lamented Mother had assented to the visit of the Duke of Cornwall and York to open the first Parliament of the new Commonwealth in her name.

A separation from my Son, especially at such a moment, cannot be otherwise than deeply painful; but I still desire to give effect to her late Majesty's wishes, and as an evidence of her interest, as well as of my own, in all that concerns the welfare of my subjects beyond the seas, I have decided that the visit to Australia shall not be abandoned, and shall be extended to New Zealand and to the Dominion of Canada.

The prolongation of hostilities in South Africa has led me to make a further call upon the patriotism and devotion of Canada and Australasia. I rejoice that my request has met with a prompt and loyal response, and that large additional contingents from these Colonies will embark for the seat of war at an early date.

The expedition organised for the suppression of the rebellion in Ashanti has been crowned with signal success. The endurance and gallantry of my native troops, ably commanded by Sir James Willcocks and led by British officers, have overcome both the stubborn resistance of the most warlike tribes in West Africa and the exceptional difficulties of the climate, the season, and the country in which the operations have been conducted.

The garrison of Coomassie, which was besieged by the enemy, has been relieved after a prolonged and gallant defence; the principal Kings have surrendered, and the chief impediment of the progress and development of this rich portion of my West African possessions has now, I hope, been finally removed.

The suffering and mortality caused by a prolonged drought over a large portion of my Indian Empire has been greatly alleviated by a seasonable rainfall; but I regret to add that in parts of the Bombay Presidency distress of a serious character still continues, which my officers are using every endeavour to mitigate.

GENTLEMEN OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The Estimates for the year will be laid before you. Every care has been taken to limit their amount, but the naval and military requirements of the country, and especially the outlay consequent on the South African War have involved an inevitable increase.

The demise of the Crown renders it necessary that a renewed provision shall be made for the Civil List. I place unreservedly at your disposal those hereditary revenues which were so placed by my predecessor; and I have commanded that the papers necessary for a full consideration of the subject shall be laid before you.

My Lords and Gentlemen,—

Proposals will be submitted to your judgment for increasing the efficiency of my military forces.

Certain changes in the constitution of the Court of Final Appeal are rendered necessary in consequence of the increased resort to it, which has resulted from the expansion of the Empire during the last two generations.

Legislation will be proposed to you for the amendment of the Law relating to Education.

Legislation has been prepared, and, if the time at your disposal shall prove to be adequate, will be laid before you, for the purpose of regulating the voluntary sale by landlords to occupying tenants in Ireland, for amending and consolidating the Factory and Workshops Acts, for the better administration of the Law respecting Lunatics, for amending the Public Health Acts in regard to Water Supply, for the prevention of drunkenness in Licensed Houses or Public Places, and for amending the Law of Literary Copyright.

I pray that Almighty God may continue to guide you in the conduct of your deliberations, and may bless them with success.

IN THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

THE ROYAL PROCESSION.

Those who were privileged to watch the Royal procession from the King's Robing-room to the Throne in the House of Lords assembled in the Royal Gallery of the Palace of Westminster at an early hour to secure front places in the stands that had been prepared for their use the Royal Gallery, though nothing more than a corridor, is in point of fact a splendid chamber illumined by stained glass Gothic windows and adorned with enormous frescoes representing the "Death of Nelson" on one side, faced by the "Meeting between Wellington and Blucher" on the other. The sombre attire of the spectators did nothing to brighten the aspect of the waiting throng; but some colour was given to the scene by the gorgeous uniforms of military officers, Heralds, Halberdiers, and Pursuivants who flitted to and fro. Through the arch at the east end of the gallery might be seen the Peers in the bright robes of their rank; Peeresses wearing their coronets, but otherwise in the black dress prescribed for the occasion, which, though stately and magnificent, has been brought about, it was not forgotten, by an event for which the nation mourns. These were gathering in the lobby behind the Throne; and through the doors leading to the House of Peers itself—towards which those in the outer courts cast envious glances—could be seen passing Bishops in ecclesiastical vestments, Diplomatists in gold laced uniforms, and Judges in scarlet and ermine and full-bottomed wigs, whose ancient constitutional privilege it is to be present in Parliament to advise the Legislature as to the Law of England. At 1-15, the appearance of of the Duke of Devonshire in his robes of office, Sir Spencer Ponsonby-Fane, and other officials, who collected at the door leading to the robing room, caused a flutter of expectation. A moment later, and a detachment of the Yeomen of the Guard, in their quaint old uniforms and bearing their gold tasselled halberds, from the blades of which the monogram V.R. had not yet been erased, marched into the gallery and lined the central passage in open order; while immediately afterwards the Corps of Gentlemen at Arms took up a corresponding position in the narrow lobby leading to the entrance of the Legislative Chamber.

But patient waiting was still necessary; though there were increasing signs that the great moment for which all were waiting would not be much longer delayed. Lord Salisbury and Marquess of Londonderry passed into the Robing Room at 1-35. Interest and expectancy grew every moment more intense. A few minutes after the Prime Minister passed through the gallery he was followed by the Lord Chancellor, preceded by a mace-bearer. Almost at the same moment a procession of Princesses could be described through the east door, forming outside the Prince's Chamber, and entering the House of Lords by the entrance to the left of the Throne.

It was a few minutes past two o'clock when suddenly the word of command, "Yeomen of the Guard open front," had precisely the contrary effect on every other eye in the gallery. All were eagerly turned to the far end, where the great door through which the King would enter still remained closed. The procession now formed in front of this door and in the centre of the gallery. First were the brilliantly-mannered Heralds preceded by their Pursuivants, and arrayed in their official tabards, embroidered before and behind with the Royal Arms; Equerries, Gentlemen Ushers, and other officials of minor interest stood behind them; and then came the portly figure of the Prime Minister, whose bald head and bowed shoulders were conspicuously visible from every part of the room. The Lord Chancellor, who was immediately behind him, would scarcely have been seen, if Lord Salisbury, while the procession stood waiting, had not turned and engaged in conversation with Lord Halsbury. Just behind the Chancellor stood three great officers of State bearing symbols of Royal Majesty. Lord Londonderry in the centre holds aloft the jewelled Sword of State; on his left is the Duke of Devonshire, whose duty as Lord President is to carry the Imperial Crown before the King; while on his right stands the Marquess of Winchester carrying the crimson and ermine Cap of Maintenance. The spectators had scarcely time to identify these august personages before the great doors were thrown open and a fanfare given out by the trumpeters proclaimed throughout the Palace of Westminster that His Majesty King Edward VII was on the way to the Throne of his ancestors, there to meet for the first time as Sovereign the Parliament of the United Kingdom. And now all eyes sought the Royal couple, who emerged from the doorway and, with dignified steps, moved up the gallery. The King, it was observed with pleasure, looked better and less weary and careworn than he did the other day when saying good-bye, to the German Emperor. His was dressed in the uniform of a Field-Marshal with the ribbon of the Garter, and over all a magnificent crimson velvet robe lined with Royal ermine, the enormous train of which was carried far behind him by pages. By his side walked Queen Alexandra. Her Majesty wore a similar crimson and ermine robe over a black dress, and a black crepe veil fell behind over the crimson velvet, and was held to the top of Her Majesty's head by a small but magnificent diamond crown. The Queen looked somewhat pale but wonderfully beautiful, and it was almost impossible to believe that there are several sturdy children to whom Her Majesty is grandmother. Everyone was struck by the really remarkable beauty of the Queen. Behind the King and Queen walked Her Royal Highness Princess Victoria, followed by Ladies-in-Waiting. The whole procession passed in a moment and disappeared through the doorway leading to the House of Parliament, where the King was for the first time to deliver the Speech from the Throne forecasting the policy of his Government.

THE SCENE IN THE CHAMBER.

The scene in the Chamber was one of great brilliance. The narrow crimson-covered seats, which had been substituted for the wide benches, were completely covered by scarlet-robed Peers and Peeresses dressed in evening gowns of black. From the gallery the House looked like a crimson sea fringed with black.

The Throne was uncovered, and to its left was a second chair of State, alike in every particular, but slightly less tarnished. There was only one footstool however, and that was for the Queen's use.

On the right of the chairs of State, but at a lower elevation, was the gold and crimson chair to accommodate the Duke of Cornwall.

Immediately in front of the Throne upon two Woolsacks were seated a number of His Majesty's Judges, wearing their robes and full-bottomed wigs. Two other cushioned seats near the woolsacks and parallel with the Government and Opposition benches, were occupied by Peers, scarlet-robed, while beyond the table reaching to the Bar of the House were six rows of narrow seats, upon which other robed Peers sat.

On either side, the first three rows of seats held members of the House. Behind them three rows of Peeresses, from whose hair and necks brilliantly shone thousands of diamonds, adding a blaze of light to the margin of black.

The Bishops' seats were reserved for members of the Diplomatic Body, all of whom wore military uniforms or Court dress, except Mr. Choate, the American Ambassador, who was dressed in ordinary evening dress, and wore no orders. All the European Powers were represented, and the other Ministers included the Chinese, Japanese, Turkish, and Haytian representatives.

The side galleries and public galleries were almost exclusively filled by Peeresses, but in the right-hand gallery were 24 personal friends of the King and Queen. On the Government Bench were Lord James, Lord Cadogan, Lord Dudley; lower were Lord Selborne, Lord Onslow, and the Marquess of Granby.

Lord Rosebery sat on one of the Woolsacks facing the Opposition benches, and with his back to the Judges.

The Archbishops of Canterbury and York, the Bishops of Winchester and Rochester, and seven other Bishops, sat on the one bench reserved for the spiritual Lords.

Lord Goschen occupied a seat on the back row of the Government benches. Some three hundred Peers were seated upon the twelve rows of benches allotted for them, but some twenty more stood near the door on the right of the Throne. At a quarter to two o'clock the Duke of Cambridge and the Duke of Connaught entered the hushed House and seated themselves on the front bench to the left of the Throne, near the Dukes of Abercorn, Somerset, Marlborough, Northumberland, and Argyll.

At ten minutes to two everyone in the House rose as the Royal party entered. On chairs placed at right angles from the Throne sat the Duchess of Cornwall and York, Princess Charles of Denmark, and the Duchess of Fife, behind them being Prince Charles of Denmark. On the left of the Throne, facing them, were Princess Christian, the Duchess of Connaught, and the Duchess of Argyll and Princess Beatrice. Prince Christian occupied a seat behind them.

It was a quarter past two o'clock before the King and Queen entered the Chamber to open the first Parliament of the reign. The somewhat dim light in the House at once gave place to a brilliant illumination, all the electric lamps being turned on as the procession entered. Bowing to the Royal personages already seated, the members of the procession took up their allotted positions, and the grouping and colouring formed a most effective picture. Every Peer and every Peeress in the House was standing as King Edward and Queen Alexandra entered, and every eye was turned on the kingly King and queenly Queen, who seated themselves on the chairs of State.

At the King's right elbow stood the Marquess of Winchester, bearing the crimson Cap of Maintenance. Beside him was the Duke of Devonshire, President of the Council, bearing the Royal Crown, and behind were the Lord Chancellor and the Dukes of Norfolk and Portland, while Lords Belper and Colville stood near by. On the left, standing like a statue and holding the Sword of State, was the Marquess of Londonderry. Near him was the Marquess of Cholmondeley (the Lord Great Chamberlain). Lord Salisbury (as Lord Privy Seal) stood at the steps leading to the left of the Throne. The ladies-in-waiting on the Queen took up their places behind the chair of State. The King sat easily upon the Throne and the Queen gracefully reclined upon the chair next her Consort, resting her feet on the footstool, whilst the crimson train of her Royal robe fell around her in graceful folds. Upon her head Her Majesty wore a cap and crown of sparkling diamonds. The King's robe was of crimson velvet emblazoned with heavy gold lace and lined with royal ermine.

As soon as everyone was seated, Black Rod was sent to summon the members of the House of Commons to attend and hear His Majesty's speech. The Lord Chancellor then administered the oath to the King. On the Speaker arriving, accompanied by the Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod, and attended by members of the Lower House, at the Bar, the Lord Chancellor handed the King's speech to His Majesty, who rose and donned his helmet, and the Queen and everyone within the Chamber also rose to their feet.

Then in a clear voice the King read his speech.

At the conclusion of the reading, the King resumed his seat, but rose almost immediately and, taking the Queen's right hand, he led her down the steps of the Throne. The procession was thereupon reformed, and the King and Queen passed out through the door to the left of the Throne and through the lines of Guards who were there as a guard of honour to their Majesties.

The whole ceremony was brilliant in the extreme. The King and Queen had performed their allotted parts with dignity and stateliness.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON SATURDAY, THE 2ND OF MARCH.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has increased everywhere and the rise has been brisk in several places. Readings are highest in the north and lowest in the south. Gradients are slight.

Winds are very variable in direction and the force has been fresh to light.

The variations of both the day and night temperatures are generally small except at Secunderabad, Masulipatam and Cuddaph, where the maximum is from 5° to 10° in defect and at Rajkot, where the minimum is 6° in defect. The highest temperature in the shade was 99° at Bellary and the lowest 5° at Sirsa.

Humidity changes are irregular and the skies are cloudy to overcast in Berar and at at Lahor, Bombay, Mangalore, Cochin and at several stations in the Madras Presidency.

About three-quarters of an inch of rain has fallen at Akola, about a quarter of an inch at Nagpur and Amroti, and light showers at Raipur and Secunderabad.

Weather is slightly favourable for local rain in Berar and the Central Provinces.

E. A. KENYON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

The small village of Tarangra, population 161 only, in the Shakargarh tahsil of the Gurdaspur district, has become infected with plague. The village of Baira Kalan, population 314, is also reported to be infected. In the Zafarwal tahsil of the Sialkot district the very small village of Badhial, population 78, is also infected.

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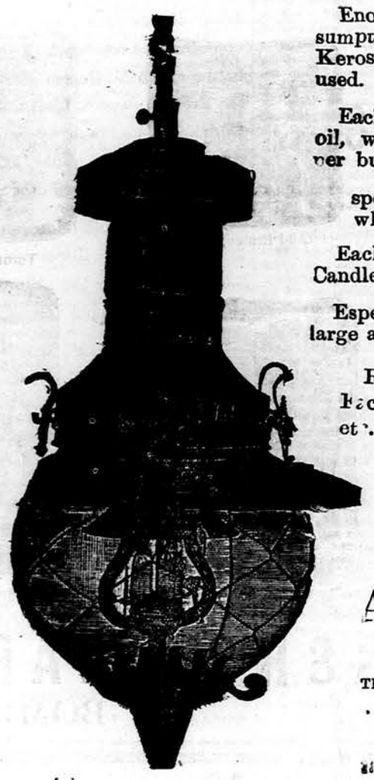

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		10 years.	15 years.	20 years.	15 years.	20 years.	25 years.	
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
20	21 10	48 8	36 6	30 7	64 5	47 6	37 11	20
21	22 1	49 4	36 14	30 15	64 6	47 8	37 13	21
22	22 9	50 0	37 7	31 7	64 8	47 10	37 15	22
23	23 1	50 12	38 0	31 15	64 9	47 12	38 1	23
24	23 9	51 8	38 10	32 7	64 11	47 14	38 4	24
25	24 2	52 5	39 4	33 0	64 13	48 0	38 7	25
26	24 11	53 2	39 15	33 9	64 15	48 3	38 10	26
27	25 5	54 0	40 10	34 2	65 1	48 6	38 14	27
28	25 15	54 14	41 5	34 12	65 4	48 9	39 2	28
29	26 9	55 13	42 1	35 6	65 7	48 12	39 6	29
30	27 4	56 13	42 13	36 0	65 10	49 0	39 11	30
31	27 15	57 13	43 10	36 11	65 13	49 4	40 0	31
32	28 11	58 14	44 7	37 6	66 0	49 8	40 6	32
33	29 8	59 15	45 4	38 2	66 4	49 13	40 12	33
34	30 6	61 1	46 2	38 15	66 8	50 2	41 3	34
35	31 5	62 4	47 1	39 12	66 13	50 8	41 10	35
36	32 5	63 8	48 0	40 10	67 2	50 14	42 2	36
37	33 5	64 12	49 0	41 9	67 8	51 5	42 11	37
38	34 6	66 1	50 1	42 8	67 14	51 13	43 5	38
39	35 8	67 6	51 3	43 8	68 4	52 5	43 15	39
40	36 11	68 12	52 5	44 9	68 11	52 14	44 10	40
41	38 0	70 3	53 8	45 11	69 3	53 8	45 6	41
42	39 6	71 11	54 12	46 14	69 12	54 3	46 4	42
43	40 13	73 4	56 1	48 2	70 6	55 0	47 3	43
44	42 5	74 13	57 6	49 7	71 0	55 14	48 4	44
45	43 14	76 7	58 12	50 13	71 11	56 13	49 6	45

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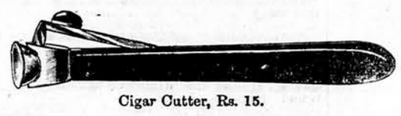
Cigar Cutter, Rs. 5-8

Cigar Cutter Rs. 5-8.

Three Colour Pencil Rs. 15.

Pencil Case, Rs. 10.

Pencil, Rs. 8-8.


Cigar Cutter, Rs. 15.

Cigarette Tubes, Rs. 6, 15, 19.

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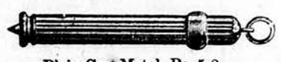
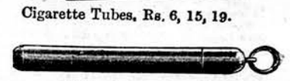
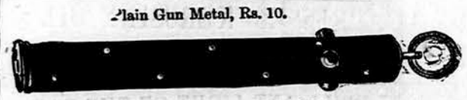
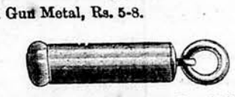

Plain Gun Metal, Rs. 5-8.


Plain Case, Rs. 8-8.


Turquoise Set Tri-coloured Pencil, Rs. 12

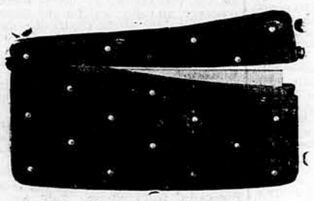
Turquoise Set, Rs. 12.


Magic Action Pencil, Rs. 10-8.

Silver Beaten Rs. 17.

Gold Beaten, Rs. 17.

Turquoise Set, Rs. 11.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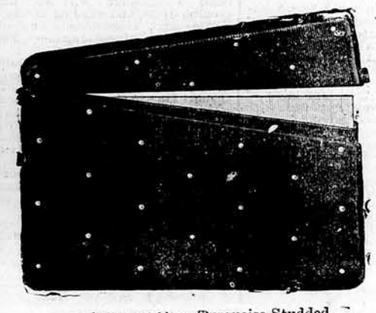
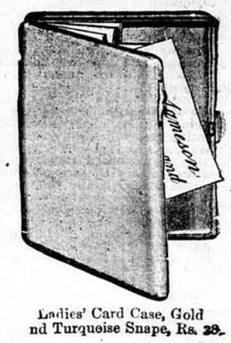

Ladies' Card Case, Turquoise Studded, Rs. 25-8: Plain, Rs. 16-8.



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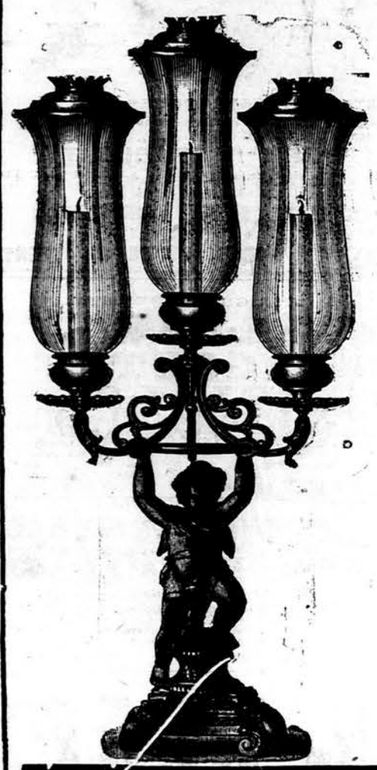

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